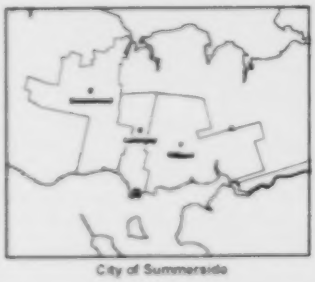
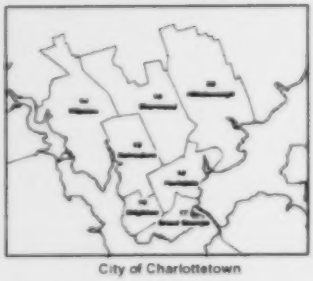
# Proposed Provincial Electoral Districts
# Interim Report of the
# PEI Electoral Boundaries Commission



City of Summerside



City of Charlottetown

June 30, 2004

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# PEI Electoral Boundaries Commission

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**Schedule I** Descriptions and Maps for the Proposed 27 Electoral Districts

**Schedule II** Map of the Province Showing the Area and Boundaries of All Proposed Districts

**Appendix A** Notice of Hearings - September 7, 8, 9 and 13, 2004

**Appendix B** Electoral Districts Variance (+25%) to (-25%) General Election Enumeration Data

**Appendix C** Growth Pattern in Number of Electors 1994-2003

The Electoral Boundaries Commission of Prince Edward Island is pleased to present an interim report on the proposed revisions to the area, boundaries and names of the 27 electoral districts in the province. The Commission invites comments and suggestions on all the proposals contained in this interim report.

Attached as Schedule I are maps, together with legal descriptions, delineating the area and boundaries of each of the proposed 27 electoral districts. Also attached as Schedule II is a map of the province showing the area and boundaries of all proposed districts. The complete report, with maps, is posted on the Commission's website - www.electoralboundaries.pe.ca

The following table is a summary of the proposed 27 electoral districts, the estimated number of electors in each, and the percentage that number varies from the electoral quotient of 3,599.

| District No. | General Area Name | Estimated # Electors | District Variance |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Tignish | 3,505 | -2.61 |
| 2 | Bloomfield | 3,584 | -0.42 |
| 3 | Inverness | 3,582 | -0.47 |
| 4 | Evangeline | 3,560 | -1.08 |
| 5 | Greenwood | 3,529 | -1.94 |
| 6 | Lafurgey | 3,572 | -0.75 |
| 7 | Wilmot | 3,591 | -0.22 |
| 8 | Kensington | 3,921 | +8.95 |
| 9 | Albany | 3,880 | +7.81 |
| 10 | South Shore | 3,897 | +8.28 |
| 11 | Cavendish | 3,919 | +8.89 |
| 12 | Stanhope | 3,920 | +8.92 |
| 13 | Cornwall | 3,610 | +0.31 |
| 14 | Winsloe | 3,269 | -9.17 |
| 15 | Belvedere | 3,441 | -4.39 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 16 | Brighton | 3,601 | +0.06 |
| 17 | Great George | 3,550 | -1.36 |
| 18 | Parkdale | 3,548 | -1.42 |
| 19 | Sherwood | 3,722 | +3.42 |
| 20 | Hillsborough | 3,287 | -8.67 |
| 21 | Stratford | 3,405 | -5.39 |
| 22 | Pownal | 3,579 | -0.56 |
| 23 | Hopefield | 3,510 | -2.47 |
| 24 | Montague | 3,650 | +1.42 |
| 25 | Martinvale | 3,512 | -2.42 |
| 26 | Canavoy | 3,580 | -0.53 |
| 27 | East Point | 3,456 | -3.97 |
| | Total Electors: | 97,180 | |

**Goals, Principles and Facts**

The Commission set goals and agreed on principles as well as some basic facts to guide us in the establishment of the proposed revisions to the boundaries. These are as follows:

1. The objective is to insure that each citizen is guaranteed the right to effective representation and the right to play a meaningful role in an electoral process which is established on the basis of electing one representative from each of the 27 electoral districts.

2. The number of electors in each electoral district is to be relatively equal. Any variance from absolute equality may be justified by circumstances which arise from the application of a number of factors relevant to insuring that each citizen's right to effective representation is protected.

3. Pursuant to subsection 17(2) of the ***Electoral Boundaries Act*** the number of electors in each electoral district shall not be more than 25% above nor more than 25% below the average

number of electors for all the proposed districts.

4. Based on the information presently in the possession of the Commission the total number of electors in the province is 97,180 and the average number of electors in each district is 3,599 (the "electoral quotient").

5. There are three communities of interest which need to be respected in proposing revisions. They are: (i) the Acadian and Francophone community; (ii) the rural area of the province or that area outside the boundaries of the four largest municipalities; and (iii) the municipalities of Charlottetown, Summerside, Cornwall and Stratford.

6. Residing outside the boundaries of Charlottetown, Summerside, Cornwall and Stratford are 54,439 electors or 56% of the electors in the province. The remaining 42,741 electors or 44% of the electors in the province, reside within the boundaries of these municipalities.

**7.** The proposed revision should, to the extent possible and having regard to other factors, reflect the distribution of the electorate within these two specific areas.

**8.** Electoral districts within Charlottetown and Summerside are to be completely within the boundaries of these municipalities.

**9.** The Town of Cornwall with 3,238 electors is of insufficient size to establish one complete district within its boundaries; therefore, a sufficient number of electors from an adjoining community should be added to create a district at or near the electoral quotient.

**10.** The Town of Stratford is to have one district totally within its boundaries comprised of 3,405 electors. The remaining electors residing in the Town (approximately 1,250) will be included in a district made up of electors (approximately 2,300) from communities with strong connection to the Town. The number of electors in both these districts is to be lower than the electoral quotient to accommodate some of the anticipated growth in this area.

**11.** The boundary of every electoral district will be marked by a road, river or stream. County lines and lot or township lines will not be used as boundaries unless found necessary by the application of some other relevant factor.

**12.** Bays and rivers shall not divide districts, unless that is necessary to accommodate some other principle or relevant factor.

**13.** Consideration will be given to information the Commission has obtained respecting

population patterns within the Province.

**14.** The boundaries of the proposed electoral districts should not intersect with those of the recently established boundaries of the four federal constituencies.

**15.** The Towns of Alberton, Georgetown, Kensington, Montague and Souris as well as communities like Cardigan, Crapaud, Hunter River, Kinkora, Miscouche, Morell, Mount Stewart, Murray Harbour, Murray River, North Rustico, O'Leary, St. Peters Bay, Tignish, Tyne Valley, Victoria and Tignish are, relatively speaking, somewhat larger communities with close connections to adjacent smaller communities. Every effort will be made to propose revisions which respect these connections.

**16.** The boundaries of the above towns or communities shall not be divided by any of the electoral district boundaries.

**17.** The boundaries of the existing polling divisions will not be taken into consideration in the revisions proposed.

**Legislative Background**

Subsection 1(2) of the ***Legislative Assembly Act***, R.S.P.E.I. 1988, Cap. L-7 provides there shall be 27 members elected to the Assembly, representing each of the 27 electoral districts which are established under the provisions of Part II of the ***Electoral Boundaries Act***, R.S.P.E.I. 1988, Cap. E-2.1.

The schedules to the ***Act*** describe the area and boundaries of each district. Sections three, four and five of the ***Act*** provide as follows:

> **3.** Prince County is divided into nine districts, to be styled as Tignish-DeBlois, Alberton-Miminegash, West Point-Bloomfield, Evangeline-Miscouche, Cascumpec-Grand River, St. Eleanors-Summerside, Wilmot-Summerside, Kensington-Malpeque, and Borden-Kinkora. 1994, c.13, s.3.
>
> **4.** Queens County is divided into thirteen districts, to be styled as Park Corner-Oyster Bed, Crapaud-Hazel Grove, North River-Rice Point, Winsloe-West Royalty, Charlottetown-Rochford Square, Charlottetown-Kings Square, Parkdale-Belvedere, Sherwood-Hillsborough, Stanhope-East Royalty, Tracadie-Fort Augustus, Glen Stewart-Bellevue Cove, and Belfast-Pownal Bay. 1994, c.13, s.4.
>
> **5.** Kings County shall be divided into five districts, to be styled as Murray River-Gaspereaux,

Montague-Kilmuir, Georgetown-Baldwin's Road, Morell-Fortune Bay, and Souris-Elmira, 1994, c.13, s.5

The ***Electoral Boundaries Act*** also provides that within 90 days after every third provincial general election there shall be a review of the "area, boundaries and names of the districts of the province." The provincial general election of September 29, 2003, was the third provincial general election since the ***Act*** was adopted by the Legislature in 1994.

By Executive Council order number EC2003-756 dated December 23, 2003, the Lieutenant Governor-in-Council provided for the establishment of this Commission. Full membership was established on January 5, 2004 when the Speaker made appointments to the Commission.

The ***Act*** allows the Commission to regulate its own proceedings and conduct its own business subject to the requirement that the Commission hold public meetings. See sections 16 and 17 of the ***Electoral Boundaries Act***.

The review must be conducted over a period of six months and within that time the Commission is to report to the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly. However, there is provision in the ***Act*** for a three-month extension to be granted by Executive Council.

On May 17, 2004 the Commission requested such an extension. There were two reasons for this request. First, the Commission wanted an opportunity to obtain public input on its proposed recommendations. Secondly, as of that date the Commission did not have a response from the Chief Electoral Officer regarding a request made on March 30, 2004 to update the Register of Electors by the addition of those electors whose name did not appear on the Register of Electors but were entitled to vote pursuant to s. 65 of the ***Election Act***.

On May 18, 2004 Executive Council granted the extension. Therefore, the Commission's final report is to be delivered to the Speaker on or before October 5, 2004. The final report will constitute the Commission's recommendations to the Legislative Assembly as to the manner in which the area, boundaries and names of the 27 electoral districts should be revised.

**Public Information and Consultation**

The first important function identified by the Commission was to inform the public

of its mandate and some of the issues we would have to address in fulfilling that mandate. Because this is the first time in the history of the Province that the electoral boundaries have been reviewed by a Commission which is independent of the Legislative Assembly, the dissemination of such information was important. To this end, the Commission established its web site, www.electoralboundaries.pe.ca, where we published a substantial amount of relevant material. This material continues to be posted on the site which we recommend for the public's reference.

The Commission held 13 public meetings at different locations across the province. Public notice of these meetings was given on the web site as well as in daily and weekly newspapers published throughout the province.

Approximately 111 people attended the 13 meetings and 31 made both oral and written submissions. In addition, four written submissions were received from an organization and individuals who did not attend the public meetings. All submissions, both oral and written, are posted on the Commission's web site.

The Commission extended a written invitation to all 27 sitting MLA's to either make submissions at one of the public meetings, make a submission in writing or attend a private meeting with the Commission. Some MLA's attended the meetings and made submissions while others attended the meetings and did not make submissions. The Commission also met privately with four MLA's.

In advance of the public meetings we decided not to prepare a proposed electoral map. Having now had the opportunity to consider the issues in the context of the submissions received, as well as in the context of all the information the Commission considers relevant, we have prepared a draft electoral map for public discussion. An additional four public hearings will be held across the province in September to receive input on our proposed recommendations. A copy of the advertisement which will be appearing in local newspapers with the particulars on the public hearings, including the rules to be followed in making a submission, is attached as Appendix "A." In the meantime and at any time before August 23, 2004, we invite written submissions on the proposals. All submissions will again be posted on the Commission's website.

**Reasons for Proposed Revisions**

The electoral process in this province is based on the establishment of 27 geographic

areas (electoral districts) which are comprised of a certain number of electors all of whom have the right to vote for a candidate of their choice to represent them in the Legislative Assembly. To insure fairness of the process for each voter, it is necessary to periodically review the area and the boundaries of the electoral districts.

The revision of boundaries is ultimately more than a numbers exercise. Accordingly, the revisions we propose have been formulated not only on the basis of there being a certain number of electors in each district but, as well, on the application of factors which are relevant to the right of individual electors to effective representation in the Legislative Assembly and their right to play a meaningful role in this electoral process.

Section 17 of the ***Electoral Boundaries Act*** lists the factors which are to guide the Commission in its review. It reads as follows:

> 17(1) Subject to subsection (2), in determining the area to be included in, and in fixing the boundaries of a district, a Commission shall take into consideration
>
> (a) the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms;
> (b) enumeration data from the most recent general election;
> (c) polling divisions from the most recent general election;
> (d) geographical features;
> (e) population patterns;
> (f) community of interest;
> (g) municipal boundaries,
>
> and may consider such other factors as it regards as relevant.
>
> (2) The number of electors of a proposed district shall not be more than 25 per cent above, nor more than 25 per cent below the average number of electors of all the proposed districts.

## (i) ***Charter of Rights and Freedoms***

Section 3 of the ***Charter*** reads as follows:

> **Democratic Rights**
>
> 3. Every citizen of Canada has the right to vote in an election of members of the House of Commons or of a legislative assembly and to be qualified for membership therein.

The leading judicial authority from the Supreme Court of Canada on the interpretation of section 3 was ***Reference re Electoral Boundaries Commission Act*** (1991), 81

D.L.R. 4th 16, which is commonly referred to as the "***Carter*** decision." This decision was preceded by a decision of the British Columbia Supreme Court in ***Dixon v. British Columbia (Attorney General)*** (1989), 59 D.L.R. 4th 247.

In the context of the establishment of electoral districts the Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island has rendered three decisions on the purpose of section three of the ***Charter***. The first decision found that the distribution of electoral districts on the basis of counties into sixteen dual representative districts, with a wide disparity in the number of electors in each, was unconstitutional. See: ***MacKinnon v. Prince Edward Island*** (1993), 104 Nfld. & P.E.I.R. 232. The eventual result of this decision was the enactment of the ***Electoral Boundaries Act*** and the establishment by law of the existing 27 electoral districts.

In ***The City of Charlottetown v. The Government of Prince Edward Island*** (1998) 168 D.L.R. (4th) 79 a majority of the appeal division upheld a trial division decision [See: (1996), 142 D.L.R. (4th) 343] which had found the plus or minus 25 per cent variance as well as the initial establishment of the 27 electoral districts, to be constitutionally valid. In a dissenting opinion Justice Mitchell concluded that the variance in the number of voters in each district violated the right to vote of those citizens residing in districts with a larger number of electors. In compliance with the direction from the Supreme Court of Canada in ***Carter***, he was careful not to randomly select an applicable variance and state that it applied to the establishment of electoral districts in the province.

The most recent decision of the Supreme Court of Canada to address the scope of the right to vote is ***Figueroa v. Canada (Attorney General)***, [2003] SCC 37. While considering the right to vote in a context other than the establishment of electoral boundaries, a majority of the court expanded the scope of the right and recognized that not only did it provide the individual citizen with the right to effective representation but it also provided the citizen with the right to play a meaningful role in the electoral process, whatever that process might be.

In all of the above decisions the courts have concluded that effective representation includes the right to have a voice in the deliberations of the Legislative Assembly and the right to bring concerns or grievances to the attention of one's representative. Relative parity in the number of electors in each district and not absolute parity in the number of voters, is the primary condition

of effective representation.

The number of electors in each electoral district is important however, because any system of government which dilutes unduly one citizen's vote as compared with another citizen's vote runs the risk of providing inadequate representation to the citizen whose vote is diluted. Uneven and unfair representation will result, if there is wide disparity or unjustified inequality in the number of voters in the different electoral districts. See: ***Carter*** at p. 35.

The issue is whether the departure from equality in the number of electors in each district is inconsistent with the right to effective representation of those electors in districts with a proportionally large number of electors. If the deviation from absolute equality interferes with the right of a citizen in one part of the province to effective representation, in the sense that it dilutes their voice in deliberations of the Legislature or reduces access to their representative, the deviation is not justified and the citizen's constitutional right to vote is violated.

The Commission does not interpret the above judicial decisions as giving it the authority to recommend or the Legislature the authority to approve the revision of districts with a variance at either end of the plus or minus 25 percent range. Furthermore, the case law does not lay down any fixed rules for acceptable deviations from absolute equality of electors in each district.

On the other hand, we interpret the authorities as a direction that any deviation from the electoral quotient must be justified. Constitutional principles impose upon us and the Legislature, the burden of minimizing any variation or deviation, wherever possible.

Furthermore, the Commission is unable to randomly select a certain percentage as an acceptable variation and apply it to all or some of the electoral districts in the province. ***Charter*** principles, properly applied to section three, require that all variances or deviations from the electoral quotient must be justified on the basis of the factors listed in ss. 17(1) of the ***Electoral Boundaries Act*** or some other factor relevant to the right of each citizen to effective representation and the right to play a meaningful role in the electoral system. In short, the relevant factors may drive the numbers but the numbers don't trump the application of the relevant factors unless the numbers result in a variance greater than plus or minus 25 percent of the electoral quotient.

While it would be open to us to do so, we are not recommending any change to the plus or minus 25% variance permitted by the ***Act***. Based on the present electoral quotient, only 360 voters constitute a 10% change in each electoral district; therefore, we are of the opinion the

existing variance is necessary to accommodate patterns of growth and decline between boundary reviews. While our present assessment of the relevant factors does not justify variances greater than those provided for in this proposal, at some time in the future the application of relevant factors may justify greater variations than those we propose.

**(ii) Enumeration Data**

As the result of an amendment to the ***Election Act***, R.S.P.E.I. 1988, Cap. E-2, in 2002, an enumeration is no longer conducted before each provincial general election. Therefore, no "enumeration data" as such exists from the general election of September 29, 2003. Instead, the Chief Electoral Officer maintains a Register of Electors which is to represent an accurate record of the electors as of the last provincial general election. The Register is updated at each election by way of a confirmation process. In this process, confirmation officers go door to door and determine whether or not electors should be registered to vote in a particular district and whether additional names should be added to the Register.

When this process is completed, the Chief Electoral Officer compiles an official list of electors for that particular election. All citizens whose name appear on the official list are entitled to vote in the election. However, those whose names do not appear on the list may be permitted to vote, if they are prepared to take an oath at the voting booth on polling day that they are qualified under the provisions of the ***Election Act***.

At some of the 13 public meetings inquiries were made of the Commission as to whether or not those individuals who appeared at a polling station on polling day and whose name did not appear to be on the list of electors, yet were prepared to take an oath indicating that they were entitled to vote, had their names entered into the Register of Electors. The advice we received from the Chief Electoral Officer was that the official list and thus the Register of Electors was not updated with this information.

This was of concern to the Commission because it left some doubt as to the number of electors in each district and across the province. Therefore, on March 30, 2004 the Commission requested the Chief Electoral Officer to ascertain from the information in his possession the number of electors who were required to take oath in order to vote and whose name was not entered in the

Register of Electors.

The Chief Electoral Officer made application to the Supreme Court seeking directions as to whether or not he was under an obligation to update the Register of Electors as requested by the Commission. On June 8, 2004 the application was heard and Madam Justice Matheson made an order directing the Chief Electoral Officer to comply with the Commission's request.

The Commission expects the information will be provided in sufficient time to complete the final report; however, for purposes of preparing this interim report the Commission has relied on the information received from the Chief Electoral Officer and extracted from the Register of Electors after the general election of September 29, 2003. According to the Register of Electors as presently constituted, there are 97,180 electors in the 27 electoral districts. The average number of electors in each electoral district is 3,599.

### (iii) Polling Divisions From The Most Recent General Election

Concern was expressed by many who made submissions at our public meetings about the manner in which existing polling divisions have been established. There is some dissatisfaction with some of the existing poll boundaries. The alignment of an electoral district into polling divisions is not within the mandate of this Commission. It is the responsibility of the Chief Electoral Officer to undertake and complete this process following the establishment of the revised 27 electoral districts by the Legislature. Because of the possible unsuitability of the boundaries of the polling divisions, the Commission has decided they were not a useful tool or a relevant factor in proposing new boundaries for the electoral districts.

### (iv) Geographical Features

There are no geographical features of the province which make it particularly difficult to lay out the area and boundaries of the electoral districts. Prince Edward Island is the most densely populated of all the provinces in Canada and it is free of any geographical barriers which may separate and isolate its residents. Distances are minimal. No resident would be much more than one hundred kilometers from any one of the four large urban centers and not much more than 160 kilometers from the capital city of the province. Access to these centers and others is easy because of a fine system of roads.

There are some hydrological features of the Island which warrant consideration in determining boundaries of the electoral districts. All of these, except for the division of the present district of Tracadie-Fort Augustus by the Hillsborough River, were addressed in the establishment of the 27 districts in 1994. We have taken this into consideration. Proposed district 26 is only partially divided by the Hillsborough River.

**(v) Population Patterns**

The Department of Provincial Treasury has compiled information from the 2001 census illustrating the population trends over the past ten years. The report of the Statistics Branch entitled "A First Look At The 2001 Census Of Population" has been an invaluable resource for the Commission. It is published on the Commission's website under "Research." The URL for direct online access is: http://www.gov.pe.ca/photos/original/pt_2001census.pdf

We also refer to Appendix B "Electoral District Variance 1994-2003" and Appendix C "Growth Patterns In Number of Electors 1994-2003".

On the basis of this information we are of the view Summerside, Cornwall, Charlottetown and Stratford, will continue as the primary growth centres between now and the next review. Consequently, some of the proposed electoral districts in these municipalities have a number of electors which are below the present electoral quotient. Before the next review it is likely the number of electors in these districts will at least rise to the present quotient and quite possibly exceed it.

Specifically, within the city of Charlottetown, there are areas of both growing and declining population. For example, the number of electors in the district of Winsloe - West Royalty grew by 27.5% between 1994 and 2003 while the number of electors in Charlottetown - Kings Square declined by 4.8% over the same period. To accommodate these opposing trends, we propose that some districts in the City exceed the electoral quotient and that others be closer to or below the quotient.

Based on the population patterns of the last ten years and based on the capability for expanded development, there is little doubt that proposed districts 14 and 20 will continue to experience growth. This is why we propose they now be established with a number of electors significantly below the quotient.

We point out that another way to further accommodate this growth would be to increase the number of electors in proposed districts 16 and 17 to the point where they exceed the quotient by a greater percentage. This may be acceptable because, based on the population patterns in this area in the last ten years, these proposed districts are unlikely to experience significant growth before the next review.

To a much lesser extent the same situation may exist in the City of Summerside. The core of downtown Summerside is not likely to grow significantly in terms of population, whereas the districts to the east and west of the core can be expected to show some growth. There is less capacity to accommodate these growth patterns in Summerside while retaining the electoral districts within the municipal boundaries. Accordingly, the three districts we propose have a number of electors approximately equal to the electoral quotient.

Stratford is the fastest growing community of the province. The number of electors in the present district of Glenn Stewart - Bellevue Cove (which extends beyond the boundaries of the town) increased by 33.2% between 1994 and 2003. We are proposing two districts in this area, one which will be 5.39% below the electoral quotient and the other less than 1% below the quotient. Even if growth continues at only partially the pace of the last ten years and even if growth is split between the two proposed districts, the number of electors in the two districts at the time of the next review will quite likely exceed the quotient.

Another situation arising from the proposed revision, in terms of population patterns, may need explanation. The area between Charlottetown and Summerside, proposed districts eight to 12, have the greatest variance from the electoral quotient - in the range of plus 8.95% and plus 7.81%.

There are two reasons for this. First the area is essentially sandwiched between the two cities and when we decided to respect the municipal boundaries of both, it restricted our ability to reduce the number of electors in the area of districts 8 to 12. Secondly, when we decided to respect the federal boundary of Cardigan and Malpeque, some of the electors which might be included in the proposed district 26 remained in the area encompassed by the area proposed districts eight to 12. An additional consideration in deciding not to cross the federal boundary was the large geographic size of proposed district number 26, if it was extended beyond that boundary.

While the resulting variances are high in relation to those in the other districts we

propose, the variances for the entire area are much improved over the present situation and the proposed districts are compact geographical territories each with a somewhat major community which serves the remainder of the district. All the communities within each district have close ties with one another having regard to their common community of interest where the shared attributes of the population range from people involved in the primary industries of tourism, agriculture and fisheries to those who commute to the cities of Summerside and Charlottetown for employment and many services.

We invite public response on the situation in this area. The dilemma confronting us here illustrates what is involved in balancing the relevant factors, applying the proper principles and in attempting to attain our stated goals. The entire process of review is a delicate balancing act where a decision affecting one boundary has ramifications for many other areas.

**(vi) Community of Interest**

Social scientists will concede that despite frequent usage of the word "community" it remains ambiguous. In practical terms, communities are aggregations of people with common interests, be they economic, social, linguistic or cultural. See: Alan Stewart, *Community of Interest In Redistricting* - A research paper for the Royal commission on Electoral Reform and Party Financing, December 1990. Filed as an Exhibit in ***The City of Charlottetown v. The Province of Prince Edward Island*** (1996), 142 D.L.R. (4th) 343 (PEISCTD)

In the context of revising or constructing boundaries of electoral districts, John C. Courtney in his book ***Commissioned Ridings – Designing Canada's Electoral Districts*** McGill-Queen's University Press, 2001 at p. 206 wrote on the significance of a community of interest.

> From the outset, community of interest was seen as a way of recognizing and accepting a shared attribute as an integral part of representational building block. That attribute might be defined according to a location, as with a neighborhood or with a set of municipal boundaries; or as a product of a common pursuit, such as economic interest or as the presence of a common trait, such as a social characteristic. If the interest were judged to be sufficiently paramount or if dividing it between two or more constituencies would in some sense harm the interests of that community, then, so the theory goes, it could justifiably be kept in tact and made a part of a particular riding even if it compromised the ideal of equal population districts.

The concept of community of interest encompasses more than the parochial self-interest of certain

areas of the province. See: ***Courtney*** at p. 213.

Historically, electoral districts were distributed on the basis of the three counties. The 16 dual member districts were allocated to the three counties – five in Kings, six in Queens and five in Prince. When this electoral system was found to be unconstitutional because of the extreme deviation in the number of electors in different districts, the existing 27 districts were also distributed on the basis of counties as provided for by sections three, four and five of the ***Electoral Boundaries Act***. Ironically, it is now evident this county distribution could only have been accomplished in 1994 by structuring electoral districts where the number of electors varied by as much as 21 percent above the electoral quotient at the time and by as much as 19.92 percent below that quotient. With the passage of time the variance widens. See: Appendix B.

The most significant contributor to the extreme variance is the disparity in population among the three counties. The population in each, based on the census of 2001, is as follows:

Kings - 19,180

Queens - 71,619

Prince - 44,495

Source: Department of Provincial Treasury "A First Look at The 2001 Census of Population." Table 4 at page 4.

Unlike other provinces, the counties in Prince Edward Island were never rural municipal authorities. They were simply geographic divisions. See: MacKinnon, The Government of Prince Edward Island University of Toronto, 1951 at p.274. There are many municipal authorities across the rural areas of province with power to regulate many of the affairs of their citizens. These municipal units, together with the provincial and federal governments, constitute the governing units of our society. In ***MacKinnon*** Justice DesRoches wrote about the significance of counties. He stated:

> ...I am not convinced that in this Province counties are, or were ever meant to be, permanent political communities. It is impossible to know what Samuel Holland had in mind when, some 230 years ago, he drew two lines on the map of the then "Island of St. John" and thereby created the divisions now known as Kings, Queens and Prince Counties. If Holland expected the three areas thus created to develop into significant individual political entities, as has occurred in other jurisdictions, then surely he was a much better surveyor than a prognosticator. County

> government simply has not developed in Prince Edward Island. While some county affiliation still exists in the justice system (e.g. each county has its own sheriff), the respondent was hard pressed to identify any other significant government services which are delivered on a county basis. School boards are not organized along county lines. The five Regional Service Centres, which deliver both federal and provincial government services to those areas of the Island at some distance from Charlottetown, are not organized along county lines.

The practices and the traditions of the past will not support the continuation of the distribution of electoral districts on the basis of county lines. As Justice DesRoches said in ***MacKinnon*** at para 73:

> ... to argue justification based on the practices of the past is not persuasive because while history defines the present, it should not necessarily be allowed to dictate the future.

It has been suggested the wording of sections three, four and five of the ***Electoral Boundaries Act*** restricts a Commission in its review of the area and boundaries of the existing 27 electoral districts because, it is argued, the Commission is bound to recommend the retention of the distribution of districts on the basis of counties. In particular, much has been made of the use of the word "shall" in section five allocating five electoral district to the county of Kings. See: *Report on Electoral Reform* December, 18, 2003 at p. 63. In our view this position is completely untenable.

The review of the area, boundaries and names of the 27 electoral districts after every three provincial general elections is actually about the Commission recommending legislative amendments to sections three, four and five of the ***Act*** or any successor sections. This may include a recommendation that electoral districts no longer be designated on the basis of an allocation for each county. Furthermore, ss. 17(1) of the ***Electoral Boundaries Act*** which sets out the factors which a Commission may consider in its review, makes no mention of the allocation of districts on the basis of counties. Therefore, the fact that the initial 27 districts were allocated by county does not bind this Commission to recommend the same or any allocation on that basis.

Within this small province our individual sense of place is strong. In many ways this is what causes Islanders to be very much engaged in an electoral system where we identify

closely with an electoral district and where we have the opportunity to elect a representative who is directly accountable to the citizens in this specific geographic area not only for policy decisions which affect the district but, as well, for those decisions which affect the province as a whole. We must never lose sight of the fact that the most important function in any electoral process is the right and ability of each individual citizen to cast a vote. The result, the number of representatives, how we elect them and the cost of the system are all meaningless if the citizen does not cast a ballot. In terms of voter participation the experience with our electoral system is unparalleled in the rest of the country. Voting citizens of P.E.I. have a real sense their vote does make a difference and this explains why, since the electoral system moved to single member ridings, 85% of those citizens eligible to vote, did vote.

However, if the manner in which electoral districts are structured results in an inequality in voting power because of unjustified deviations in the number of electors in each district, voter apathy may be soon to follow. To protect against the entrenchment of such apathy, electoral districts need to be maintained on the basis of relative equality in the number of electors and on the basis of a true community of interest. In the result, every citizen will have effective representation and the opportunity to continue to play a meaningful role in the electoral process.

The maintenance of electoral districts on the basis of a fixed allocation for each of the three counties will not yield this result. First, the allocation of districts on this basis makes it impossible to achieve relative equality in voting power. Consequently, the distribution of electoral districts on the basis of the existing county allocations could leave the ***Electoral Boundaries Act*** vulnerable to a successful ***Charter*** application. Secondly, the three counties do not represent distinct communities of interest.

We have identified three communities of interest in the province which should be recognized in the revision of the area and boundaries of electoral districts. In 1995 and subsequent to the establishment of the existing 27 electoral districts, there was an extensive municipal amalgamation in the province which significantly expanded the boundaries of the cities of Summerside and Charlottetown as well as the town of Cornwall. It also resulted in the amalgamation of a number of communities to form the town of Stratford. These four municipalities now constitute the four primary urban centers within the province.

Each of these municipalities are growth centers in terms of both residential and

commercial activity. They have an extensive system of municipal government which provides a broad range of services to their citizens. Many residents of these cities and towns are employed within their boundaries. As well, the health, educational, recreational and retail needs of the residents are met by services delivered within their boundaries. They have a separate and somewhat substantial tax base which, supplemented with revenue from the federal and provincial governments, sustains their infrastructure requirements like the construction and maintenance of streets as well as sewer and water systems.

Considering the number of electors located within each of these four municipalities, we attempted to establish electoral districts that would be confined within each municipal boundary. This can be achieved within the cities of Charlottetown and Summerside; however, the town of Cornwall does not have a sufficient number of electors to warrant the establishment of one electoral district completely within its boundaries. The town of Stratford is not sufficiently large to warrant two electoral districts within its boundaries. Accordingly, the electoral district comprising all of the town of Cornwall is also comprised of approximately 400 electors from the adjoining communities of Meadowbank and Clyde River. With respect to the town of Stratford, we propose one electoral district completely within the boundaries of the town and another electoral district comprised of the remaining 1,250 electors in the town and approximately 2,300 electors from communities adjoining town boundaries.

In summary, 44% of the electors in the province reside within the boundaries of the four largest municipalities. We propose that 44% or 12 of the 27 districts be established within these municipalities or be comprised of electors the majority of whom reside in the municipalities.

The remaining rural area of the province is comprised of electors with their economic and social interests firmly rooted in the primary industries of tourism, agriculture and fisheries. Some electors, particularly those residing closer to Charlottetown and Summerside, commute to work in these two cities. The interest which citizens of this area have in government policies relating to health care, education, transportation, agriculture, fisheries and the environment, is distinct from the interest of those electors or citizens living within the four municipalities.

In various locations throughout the rural area, there are smaller municipal units, towns or communities, which act as service centers. While these municipal units do not contain a sufficient number of electors to constitute separate electoral districts, we recognize the importance

of keeping a link between them and the area they serve. Accordingly, in designing and proposing a revision to the electoral boundaries, we have attempted not to separate the community from the area with which it is most connected.

Within the rural community of interest there exists a distinct community of interest which must be recognized in revising electoral boundaries. This is the Acadian and Francophone community. Great strides have been taken in this province in the past number of years to preserve and foster the Acadian and Francophone language and identity. While there is only one region of the province which might justify the establishment of an electoral district in furtherance of these objectives, it has been recognized by the court that, if necessary, a variance somewhat higher than that in other areas will be justified. This is the region presently comprising the electoral district of Evangeline-Miscouche. We propose accomplishing this objective and yet have a number of electors in the district near the electoral quotient. While the district is comprised mostly of people of the Acadian language and culture, historically and traditionally the electoral district within which these electors are located has been also comprised of a number of electors who are Anglophones. The boundaries of the proposed electoral district of Evangeline will see this tradition continue with the great majority (75%) of the electors being Acadian and/or Francophone.

We note that there are a number of people of Acadian heritage in Tignish, Summerside, Rustico and Souris. While the numbers do not warrant the consideration of separate electoral districts, we have attempted not to divide these communities by a district boundary so as to dilute the Acadian Francophone voice in the electoral district where these areas are located.

In summary, approximately 54,420 or 56% of the electors reside within the rural community of interest. Accordingly, we propose that 56% or 15 of the 27 electoral districts be established throughout this area of the province.

**(vii) Municipal Boundaries**

As we have indicated in our consideration of the community of interest factor, we propose that the municipal boundaries of the cities of Charlottetown and Summerside as well as Stratford and Cornwall be respected. Furthermore the municipal boundaries of most other communities in the province are respected in these proposals because every attempt has been made to avoid dividing these communities by district boundary lines.

**(viii) Other Relevant Factors**

At the present time, the boundaries of electoral districts are marked by county lines and lot or township lines many of which are not known to the electors. This results in confusion as to precisely where an electoral district begins and ends. To eliminate this confusion every proposed boundary, with two exceptions, are demarcations such as roads, rivers or streams. The two exceptions are: (1) part of the boundary between proposed districts nine and 10 is the county line between Prince and Queens County; and (2) the boundary between proposed districts 12 and 26 is the lot or township line between lots 34 and 35.

Another relevant factor is the compatibility of the boundaries of provincial electoral districts with those of the federal electoral constituencies. Accordingly, we are proposing that the boundaries of the provincial electoral districts do not cross the boundaries of the recently revised federal constituencies.

Finally, as we stated under our discussion of community of interest, the towns of Alberton, Georgetown, Kensington, Montague and Souris, as well as communities like Cardigan, Crapaud, Hunter River, Kinkora, Miscouche, Morell, Mt. Stewart, Murray Harbour, Murray River, North Rustico, O'Leary, St. Peter's, Tignish, Tyne Valley, and Victoria have a strong community connection with the adjacent rural areas. We have made every effort to construct districts which respected this connection and to include these towns and communities within the area they serve.

**The Names**

The districts are presently named using the names of two communities within the electoral district. While sections three, four and five of the ***Act*** "style" the districts by name only, the districts are "described" pursuant to s-s. 2(2) in the Schedule to the ***Act*** by the name and a number. For example, "Electoral District No. 1 Souris - Elmira." As a result the districts have come to be commonly known by both their name and number. Formally, however, in the Legislative Assembly they are referred to by name only.

We are proposing that the districts be "styled" by the use of one name rather than the hyphenated name. We have chosen a community in the district as the proposed name. Furthermore, we are proposing that the description of the district include a number, with the sequence being in reverse to that presently used.

We welcome the public's input on the method and manner of naming the revised districts. There are a couple of options other than the ones we are proposing.

First, the existing name and numbering pattern could be continued. Some names may have to be changed because, as the result of the proposed realignment of boundaries, communities which presently constitute a name may no longer be in the same electoral district as the other named community. There are some districts, however, where the name would not have to change as it remains representative of the area encompassed by the proposed realigned boundaries. For example, Evangeline-Miscouche, Kensington-Malpeque. Furthermore, there are other districts where only a part of the name would have to change. For example, Tignish-DeBlois might now be known as Tignish-St. Louis and Alberton-Miminegash could be known as Alberton-West Point.

A second option is that names, rather than being communities within the district, could be those of people, places or events of some historical significance to the area. We welcome discussion on these and any additional options.

**Conclusion**

In summary, we propose the repeal of sections three, four and five of the ***Electoral Boundaries Act*** and the enactment of a new s.3. We also propose the amendment of s-s. 2(1) of the ***Act.***

We propose that ss. 2(1) and s. 3 be amended to read as follows:

2.(1) The province, for the purpose of the election of members to serve in the Legislative Assembly, is divided into twenty-seven districts, as set out in section 3.

. . . . .

3. The province is divided into twenty-seven electoral districts to be styled as Tignish, Bloomfield, Inverness, Evangeline, Greenwood, Lefurgey, Wilmot, Kensington, Albany, South Shore, Cavendish, Stanhope, Cornwall, Winsloe, Belvedere, Brighton, Great George, Parkdale, Sherwood, Hillsborough, Stratford, Pownal, Hopefield, Montague, Martinvale, Canavoy, and East Point.

Any consequential amendments identified by Legislative Counsel would also have to be made.

Respectfully submitted this 30th day of June 2004

John A. McQuaid, Chair

Roberta Hubley, Commissioner

John K. Mitchell, Q.C., Commissioner

## Schedule I

**Descriptions and Maps for the Proposed 27 Electoral Districts**

Note:

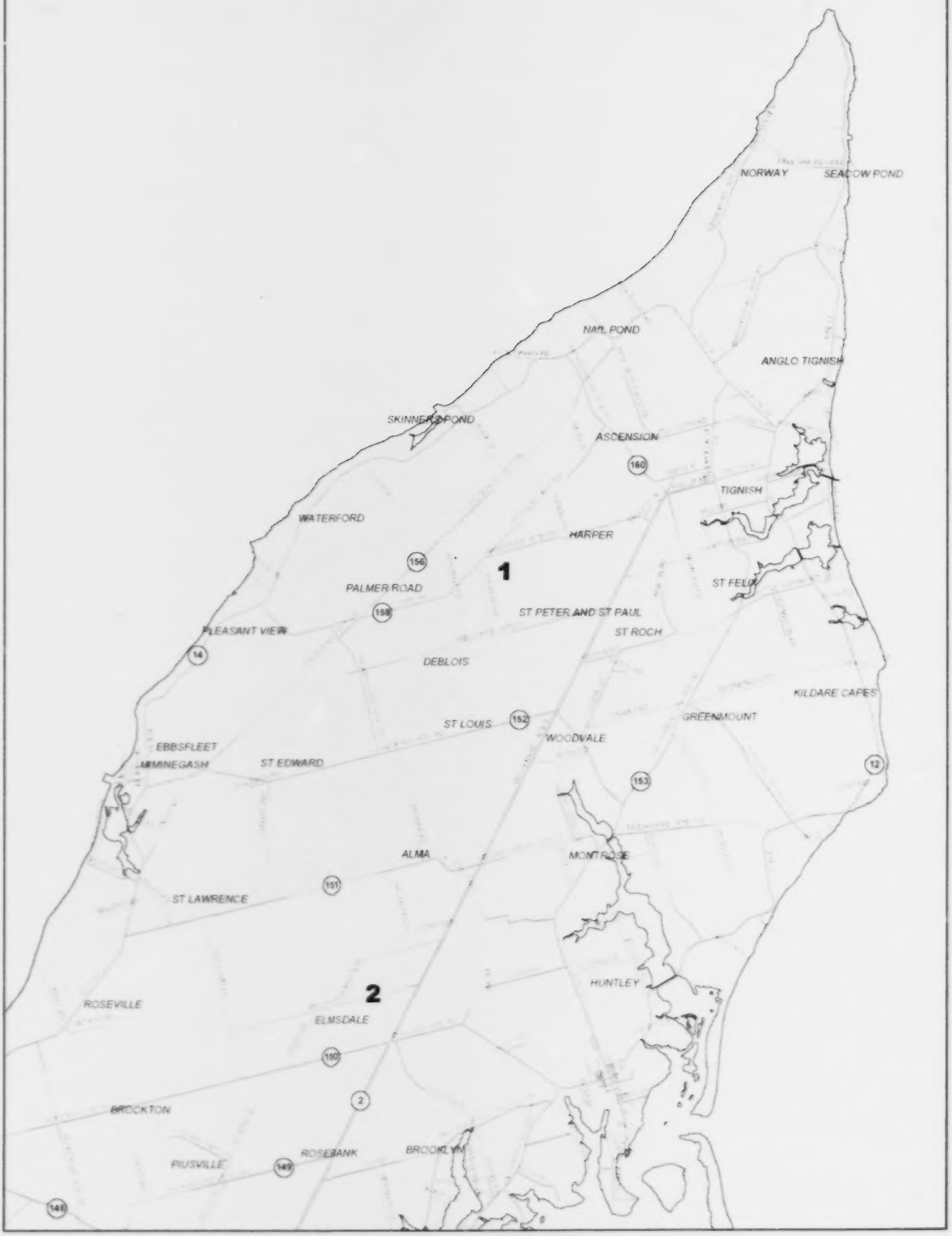
The maps are designed as a general index of the proposed electoral districts and are not intended to be used for measurements or for legal purposes.

Whenever a body of water such as river or stream forms part of a proposed electoral boundary, the actual boundary proposed will follow the middle of such body of water. Similarly, wherever a street or road forms part of a proposed electoral boundary, the actual boundary proposed will follow the centre line of the street or road.

Proposed Electoral District No. 1 Tignish

The proposed electoral district of Tignish is bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of the Northumberland Strait and the Kelly Road in Roseville; thence northwardly along Northumberland Strait to the Gulf of St. Lawrence at Norway/Seacow Pond; thence southwardly along the Gulf of St. Lawrence to an eastwardly extension of the Fitzpatrick Road; thence westwardly along the Fitzpatrick Road and its extension to the Orourke Road - Rte 162; thence northwestwardly along the Orourke Road to the intersection of the Greenmount Road - Rte 153 and the Conway Road; thence westwardly along the Conway Road to the Clark Road; thence southwestwardly along the Clark Road to Union Road - Rte 152; thence northwestwardly along the Union Road to the Western Road - Rte 2; thence southwardly along the Western Road to the Center Line Road - Rte 151; thence westwardly along the Center Line Road to Rte 14; thence southwestwardly along Rte 14 to the Kelly Road; thence northwestwardly along the Kelly Road to the Northumberland Strait or to the point of commencement.




# DISTRICT 1 - TIGNISH

Estimated Number of Electors: 3,505
District Variance: -2.61%

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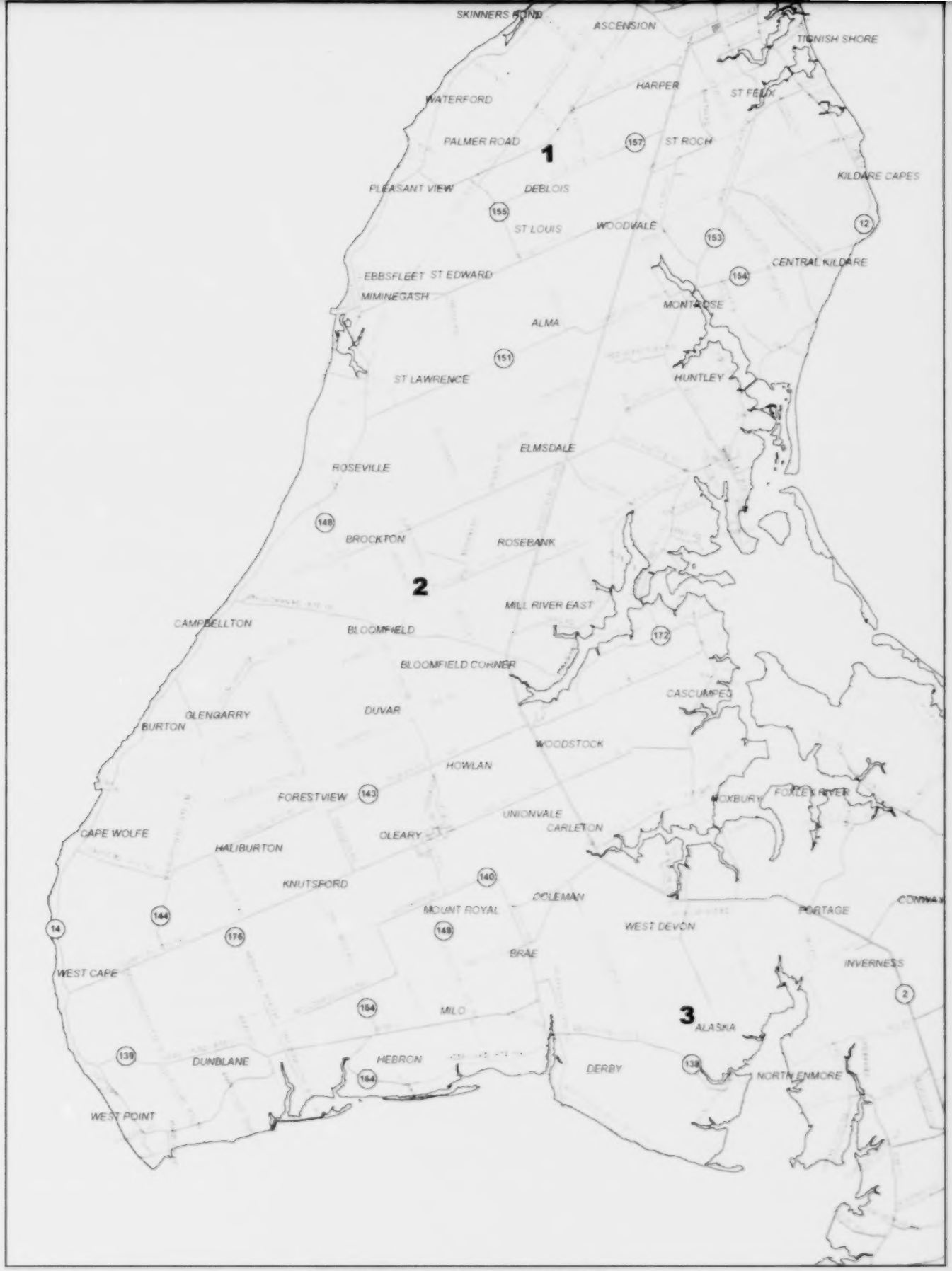
Proposed Electoral District No. 2 Bloomfield

The proposed electoral district of Bloomfield is bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of the Northumberland Strait and the Kelly Road in Roseville; thence southeastwardly along the Kelly Road to Rte 14; thence northwardly along Rte 14 to the Center Line Road - Rte 151; thence eastwardly along the Center Line Road to the Western Road - Rte 2; thence northeastwardly along the Western Road to the Union Road - Rte 152; thence southeastwardly along the Union Road to the Clark Road; thence northwardly along the Clark Road to the Conway Road; thence eastwardly along the Conway Road to the intersection of the Greenmount Road - Rte 153 and Orourke Road - Rte 162; thence southeastwardly along the Orourke Road to the Fitzpatrick Road; thence eastwardly along the Fitzpatrick Road and its eastwardly extension to the Gulf of St. Lawrence; thence southwardly along the shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Cascumpec Bay; thence westwardly along Cascumpec Bay and the Mill River to the Western Road - Rte 2; thence northwardly along the Western Road to the Duvar Road - Rte 146; thence westwardly along the Duvar Road to Gaspe Road - Rte 148; thence southwardly along the Gaspe Road to the boundary of the community of O'Leary; thence along the community boundary westwardly, southwardly and eastwardly to the Barclay Road - Rte 148; thence southwardly along the Barclay Road to the Buchanan Road - Rte 140; thence westwardly along the Buchanan Road to the Boulter Road - Rte 140; thence southwardly and westwardly along the Boulter Road to the Lecky Road - Rte 164; thence southwardly along the Lecky Road to Rte 14; thence westwardly along Rte 14 to the Hebron Road - Rte 164; thence southwardly along the Hebron Road to the Little Pierre Jacques River; thence along the Little Pierre Jacques River southwardly to the Egmont Bay; thence westwardly along Egmont Bay to the Northumberland Strait; then northwardly along Northumberland Strait to the Kelly Road or to the point of commencement including Oultons Island and Cascumpec Sand Hills.




# DISTRICT 2 - BLOOMFIELD

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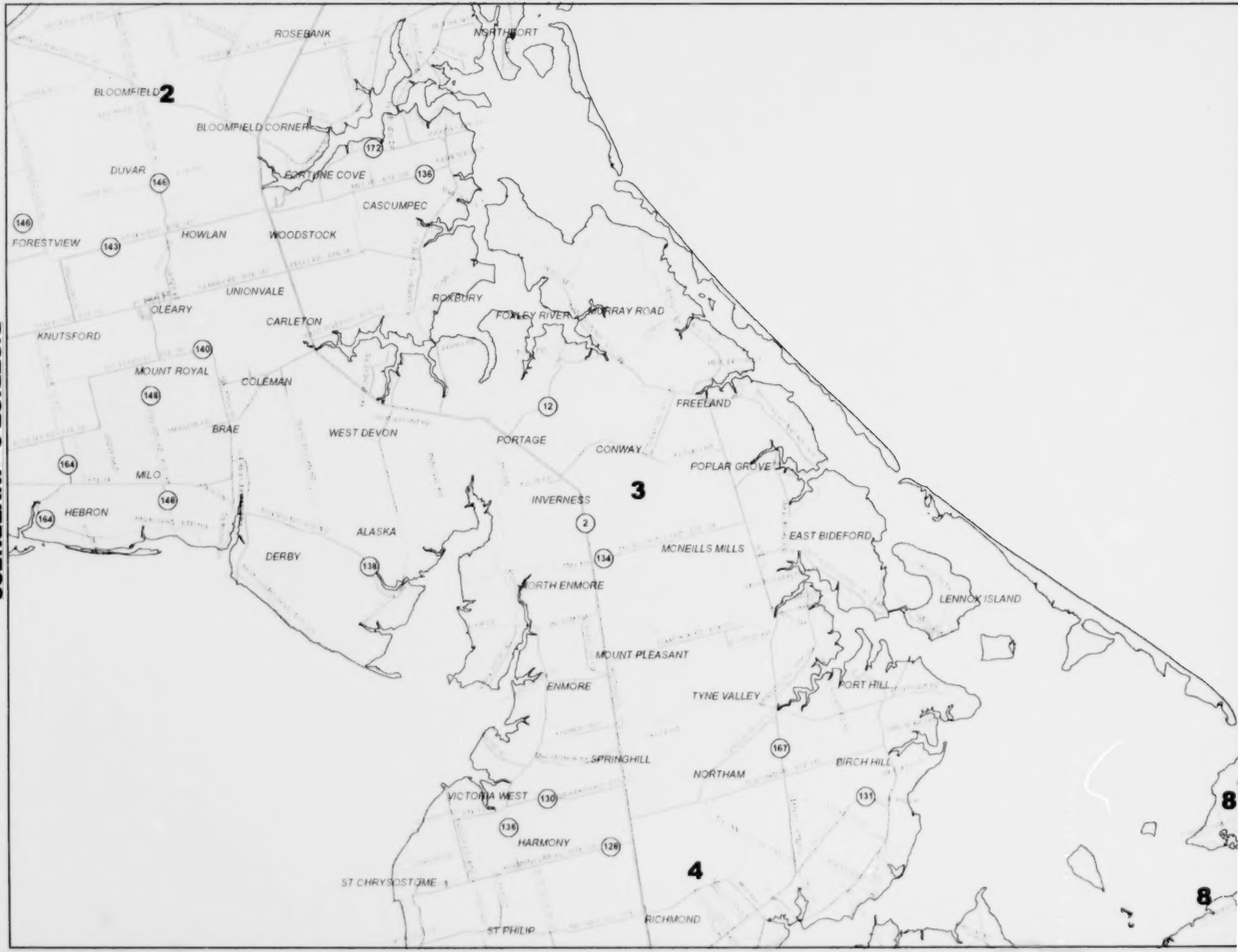
Estimated Number of Electors: 3,584
District Variance: -0.42%

Proposed Electoral District No. 3 Inverness

The proposed electoral district of Inverness is bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of the Little Pierre Jacques River and the Hebron Road - Rte 164; thence northeastwardly along the Hebron Road to Rte 14; thence eastwardly along Rte 14 to the Lecky Road - Rte 164; thence northwardly along the Lecky Road to the Boulter Road - Rte 140; thence eastwardly and northwardly along the Boulter Road to the Buchanan Road - Rte 140; thence eastwardly along the Buchanan Road to the Barclay Road - Rte 148; thence northwardly along the Barclay Road to the south boundary of the community of O'Leary; thence westwardly, northwardly and eastwardly along the boundary of the community of O'Leary to the Gaspe Road - Rte 148; thence northwardly along the Gaspe Road to the Duvar Road - Rte 146; thence eastwardly along the Duvar Road to the Western Road - Rte 2; thence southwardly along the Western Road to the Mill River; thence eastwardly along the Mill River and Cascumpec Bay to the Gulf of St. Lawrence; thence southwardly along the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Malpeque Bay; thence westwardly along the Malpeque Bay and the Mill Creek to Rte 12; thence northwardly along Rte 12 to the Northam Road - Rte 132; thence westwardly along the Northam Road to the Western Road - Rte 2; thence southwardly along the Western Road to the Harmony Line Road - Rte 128; thence westwardly along the Harmony Line Road to the Higgins Road - Rte 11; thence northwardly along the Higgins Road and the Higgins Wharf Road to the Egmont Bay; thence northwestwardly along Egmont Bay to the Little Pierre Jacques River; thence along the Little Pierre Jacques River to the Hebron Road - Rte 164 or to the point of commencement including Indian Point Sand Hills, Conway Sand Hills, Lennox Island Sand Hills, Hog Island and Bird Island.

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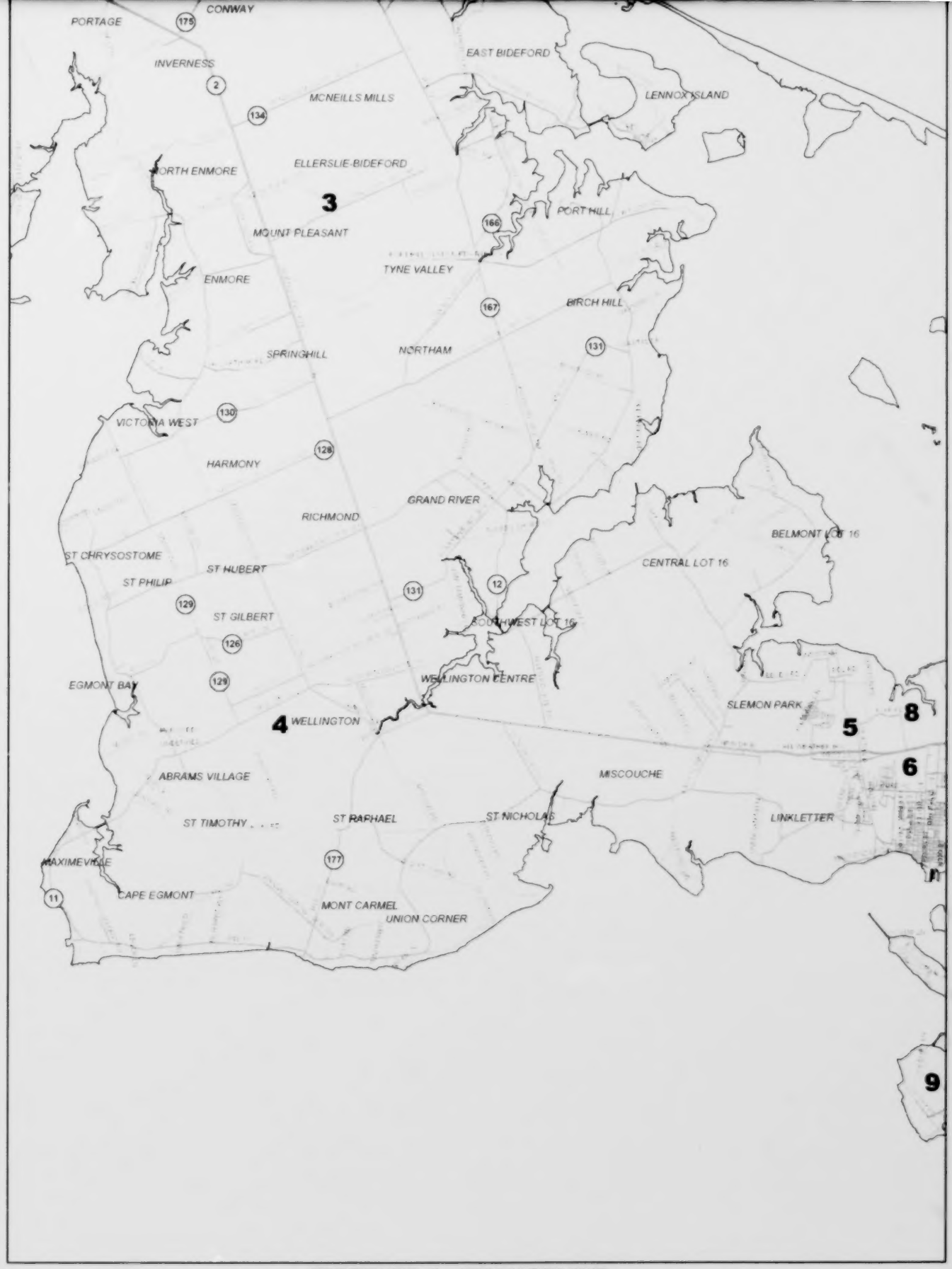
# DISTRICT 3 - INVERNESS

Estimated Number of Electors 3,562
District Variance -0.47%

Proposed Electoral District No. 4 Evangeline

The proposed electoral district of Evangeline is bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of Egmont Bay and the Higgins Wharf Road; thence southwardly along the Higgins Wharf Road and the Higgins Road - Rte 11 to the Harmony Line Road - Rte 128; thence eastwardly along the Harmony Line Road to the Western Road - Rte 2; thence northwardly along the Western Road to the Northam Road - Rte 132; thence eastwardly along the Northam Road to Rte 12; thence southwardly along Route 12 to the Mill Creek; thence eastwardly along Mill Creek to the Malpeque Bay; thence southwardly along Malpeque Bay to the intersection of Compton Creek and the north boundary of the city of Summerside; thence along the city of Summerside boundary to the Bedeque Bay; thence westwardly and northwardly along the Bedeque Bay and along Egmont Bay to the intersection of Egmont Bay and the Higgins Wharf Road or to the point of commencement.

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# DISTRICT 4 - EVANGELINE

Estimated Number of Electors: 3,560
District Variance: -1.06%

Proposed Electoral District No. 5 Greenwood

The proposed electoral district of Greenwood is bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of the All Weather Highway - Rte 2 and the western boundary of the city of Summerside; thence along the city of Summerside boundary extending through Slemon Park, including the residential portion of Slemon Park to the point where the east boundary of the city of Summerside intersects the All Weather Highway - Rte 2 (Sherbrooke); thence eastwardly along the All Weather Highway to Greenwood Drive; thence southwardly along Greenwood Drive to Pope Road; thence eastwardly along Pope Road to Duke Street; thence southwardly along Duke Street to Highland Avenue; thence westwardly along Highland Avenue to Elm Street; thence southwardly along Elm Street to Willow Avenue; thence westwardly along Willow Avenue to Northumberland Street; thence southwardly along Northumberland Street and a southwardly extension of Northumberland Street to the Summerside Harbour; thence westwardly along Summerside Harbour to the boundary line between the community of Linkletter and the city of Summerside; thence northwardly along the city of Summerside boundary line and the boundary line of the community of Miscouche to the intersection with the All Weather Highway - Rte 2 or to the point of commencement.

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# DISTRICT 5 - GREENWOOD

Estimated Number of Electors 3,529
District Variance -1.94%

Proposed Electoral District No. 6 Lefurgey

The proposed electoral district of Lefurgey is bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of the All Weather Highway - Rte 2 and Greenwood Drive; thence eastwardly along the All Weather Highway to Granville Street; thence southwardly along Granville Street to Victoria Road; thence eastwardly along Victoria Road to Arcona Street; thence southwardly along Arcona Street to Ottawa Street; thence eastwardly along Ottawa Street to King Street; thence southwardly along King Street and an extension southwardly to the Summerside Harbour; thence westwardly along Summerside Harbour to a southwardly extension of Northumberland Street; thence northwardly along the extension of Northumberland Street and along Northumberland Street to Willow Avenue; thence eastwardly along Willow Avenue to Elm Street; thence northwardly along Elm Street to Highland Avenue; thence eastwardly along Highland Avenue to Duke Street; thence northwardly along Duke Street to Pope Road; thence westwardly along Pope Road to Greenwood Drive; thence northwardly along Greenwood Drive to the All Weather Highway - Rte 2 or to the point of commencement.

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# DISTRICT 6 - LEFURGEY

Estimated Number of Electors 3,572
District Variance -0.75%

Proposed Electoral District No. 7 Wilmot

The proposed electoral district of Wilmot is bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of Granville Street and Sherbrooke Road - Rte 2; thence eastwardly along Sherbrooke Road to the eastern boundary of the city of Summerside; thence along the city boundary to the intersection of the city of Summerside boundary and the Blueshank Road - Rte 107; thence westwardly along the Blueshank Road and crossing Rte 1A to the Summerside Harbour; thence along Summerside Harbour in a westwardly direction to the intersection of the southwardly extension of King Street; thence northwardly along the extension of King Street and along King Street to Ottawa Street; thence westwardly along Ottawa Street to Arcona Street; thence northwardly along Arcona Street to Victoria Road; thence westwardly along Victoria Road to Granville Street; thence northwardly along Granville Street to Sherbrooke Road - Rte 2 or to the point of commencement.

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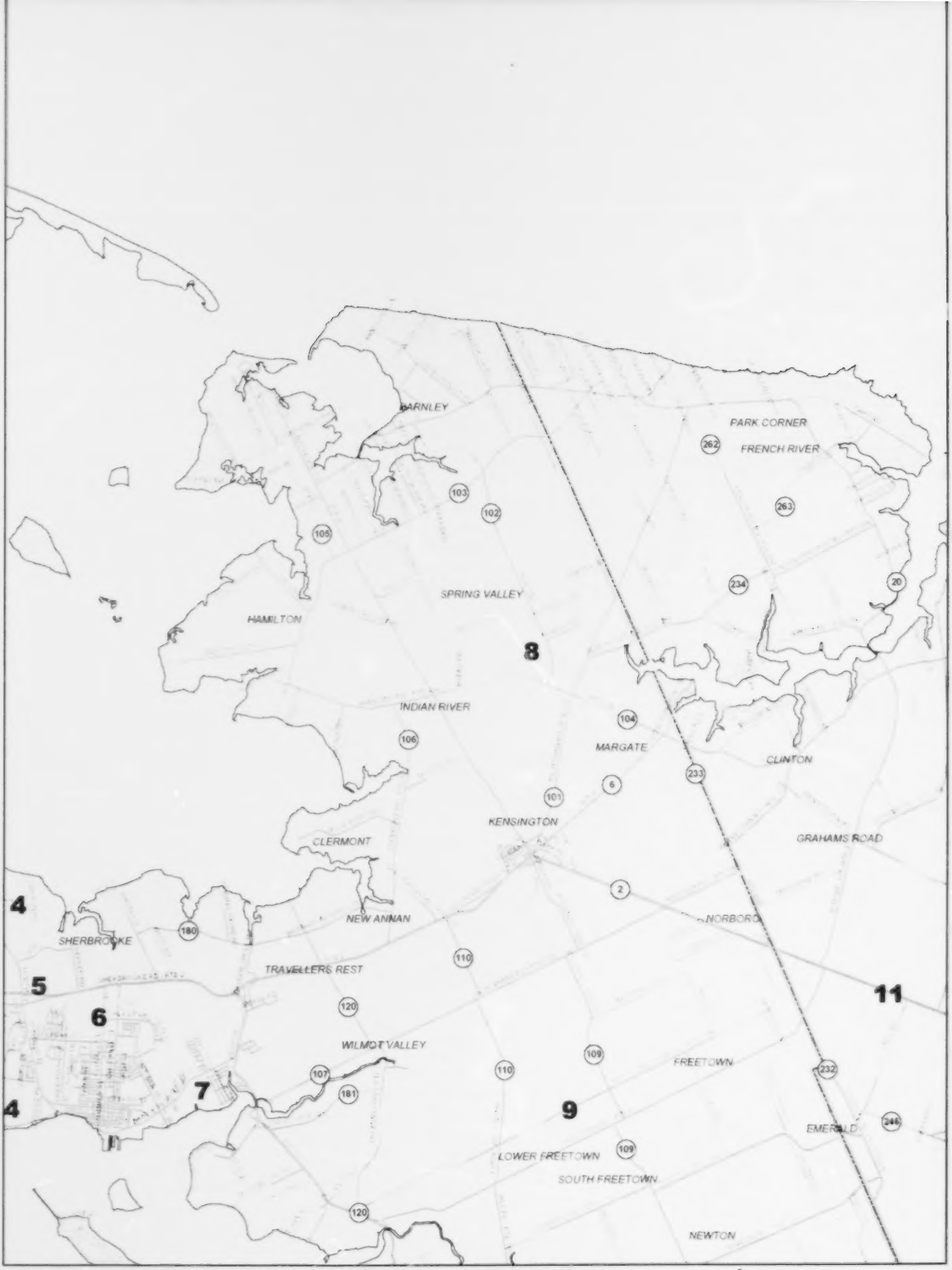
## DISTRICT 7 - WILMOT

Estimated Number of Electors: 3,591
District Variance: -0.22%

Proposed Electoral District No. 8 Kensington

The proposed electoral district of Kensington is bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of the north boundary of the city of Summerside and Compton Creek; thence northwardly along Compton Creek and Malpeque Bay and continuing northwardly to the Gulf of St Lawrence; thence eastwardly along the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the New London Bay; thence southwardly along the New London Bay and the Southwest River to Rte 20 at the New London Bridge; thence southwardly along Rte 20 and Grahams Road - Rte 8 to the MacLeans Road; thence westwardly along the MacLeans Road to Rte 233; thence northwardly along Rte 233 to the Nineteen Road - Rte 107; thence westwardly along the Nineteen Road to Rte 2; thence northwardly along Rte 2 to the Blueshank Road - Rte 107; thence westwardly along the Blueshank Road to the city of Summerside boundary; thence along the city of Summerside boundary to the intersection of the city boundary and Compton Creek or to the point of commencement including Courtin Island, Little Courtin Island and Rams Island.

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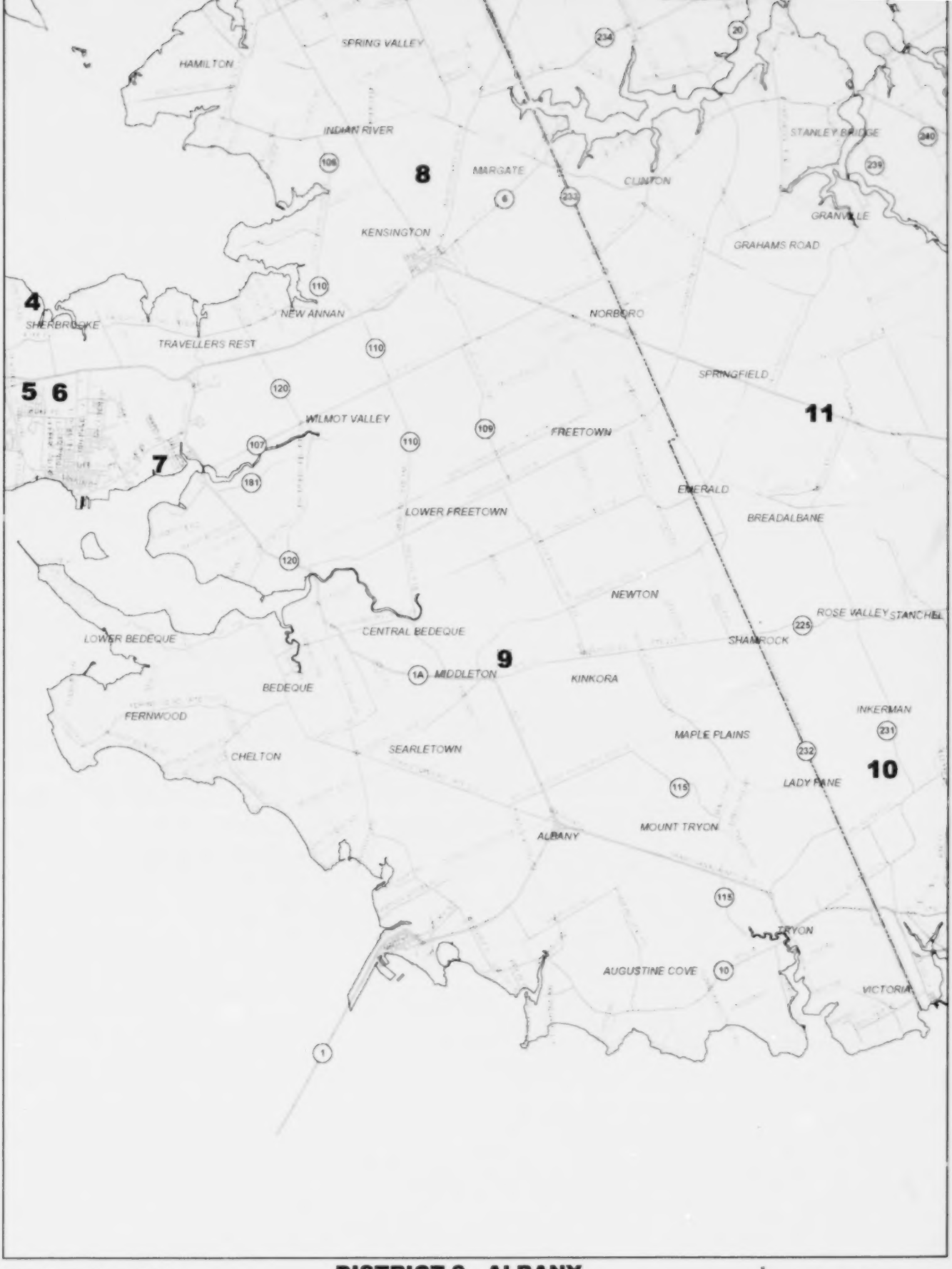
## DISTRICT 8 - KENSINGTON

Estimated Number of Electors 3,921
District Variance +8.95%

Proposed Electoral District No. 9 Albany

The proposed electoral district of Albany is bounded as follows:

Commencing at the Red Bridge at the intersection of the Summerside Harbour, Blueshank Road - Rte 107 and Rte 1A; thence eastwardly along Rte 107 to Rte 2; thence southeastwardly along Rte 2 to the Nineteen Road - Rte 107; thence eastwardly along Rte 107 to Rte 233; thence southwardly along the County Line Road - Rte 233, the county line, the County Line Road - Rte 232 and the county line and the County Line Road - Rte 232 and the county line to the South Shore Villa property; thence eastwardly to the east boundary of the villa; thence southwardly to the south boundary of the villa; thence westwardly along the boundary of the villa to the county line; thence southwardly along county line to the Victoria Harbour; thence southwardly along Victoria Harbour to the Northumberland Strait; thence westwardly along Northumberland Strait, Sevenmile Bay and Bedeque Bay to the Summerside Harbour; thence eastwardly along Summerside Harbour until it intersects with the Blueshank Road - Rte 107 and Rte 1A or to the point of commencement including Holman Island.

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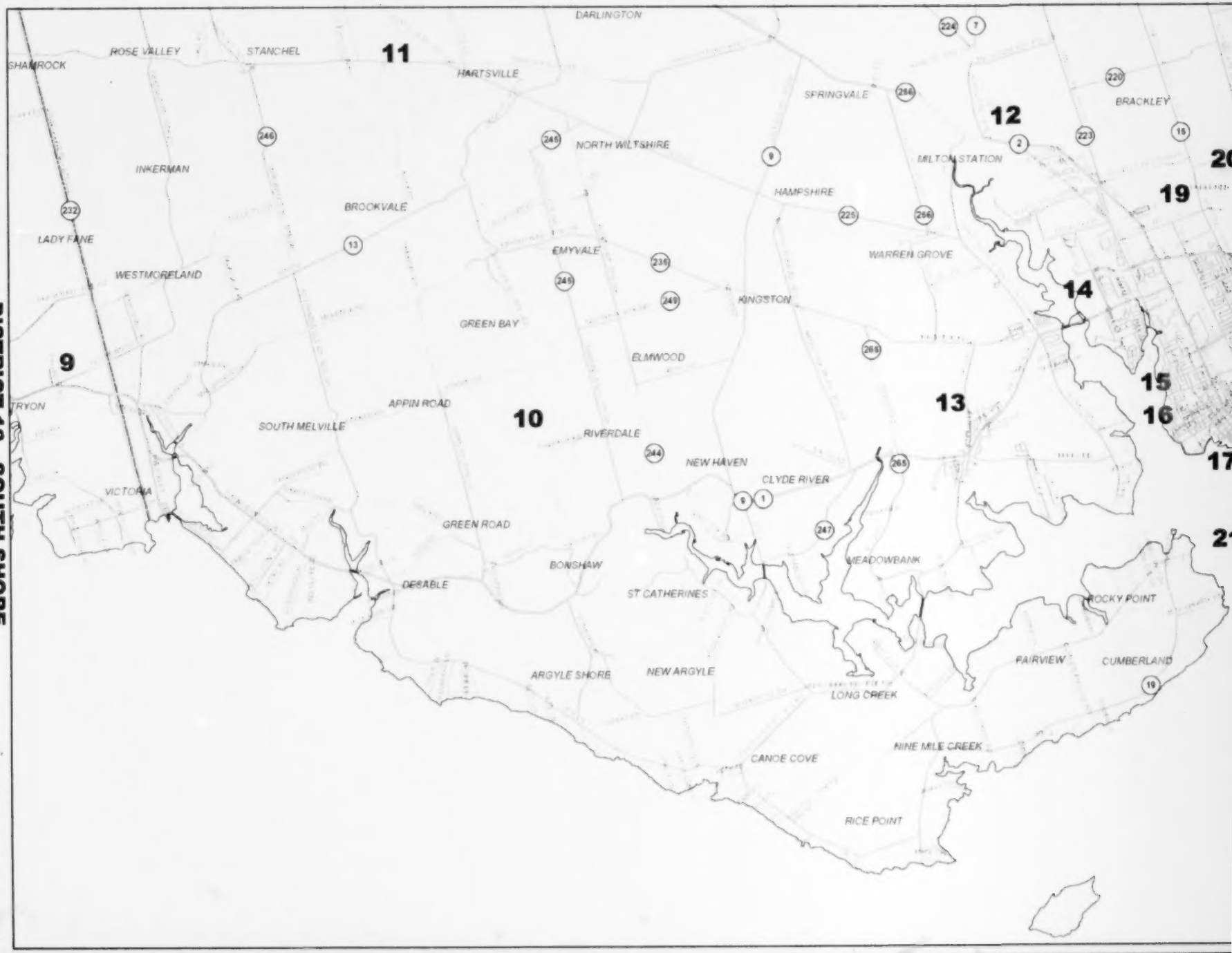
## DISTRICT 9 - ALBANY

Estimated Number of Electors: 3,880
District Variance: +7.81%

Proposed Electoral District No. 10 South Shore

The proposed electoral district of South Shore is bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of the County Line Road - Rte 232 and Rte 225; thence eastwardly along Route 225 to the Johnston Road - Rte 227; thence continuing eastwardly along the Johnston Road to the Darlington Road - Rte 226; thence northeastwardly along the Darlington Road to Rte 2; thence southeastwardly along Rte 2 to the Colville Road - Rte 9; thence southwardly along the Colville Road to Rte 225; thence eastwardly along Rte 225 to the Warren Grove community boundary; thence westwardly along the Warren Grove boundary and the boundary of the town of Cornwall to the Trans Canada Highway - Rte 1; thence westwardly along the Trans Canada Highway to the Clyde River; thence southwardly along the Clyde River and the West River and continuing eastwardly along the West River to the Charlottetown Harbour; thence southwardly along the Charlottetown Harbour to Northumberland Strait; thence westwardly along Northumberland Strait to Victoria Harbour; thence northwardly along Victoria Harbour to the intersection of the harbour and the Prince/Queens County Line; thence northwardly along the county line to the South Shore Villa property boundary; thence eastwardly along the villa boundary to the east boundary of the villa; thence northwardly along the villa boundary to the north boundary of the villa; thence westwardly along the villa boundary to the county line; thence northwardly along the county line to Rte 225 or to the point of commencement including St. Peters Island.

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**DISTRICT 10 - SOUTH SHORE**

Estimated Number of Electors: 3,897
District Variance: +6.28%

Proposed Electoral District No. 11 Cavendish

The proposed electoral district of Cavendish is bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of the County Line Road - Rte 233 and the MacLeans Road; thence eastwardly along the MacLeans Road to Grahams Road - Rte 8; thence northwardly along Grahams Road to Rte 20 and continuing northwardly along Rte 20 to the Southwest River (New London Bridge); thence northeastwardly along the Southwest River and the New London Bay to the Gulf of St. Lawrence; thence eastwardly along the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Rustico Bay; thence southwardly along the Rustico Bay to Hornes Creek; thence along Hornes Creek southwardly to the Portage Road - Rte 6; thence westwardly along the Portage Road to the Ling Road; thence southwardly along the Ling Road to Winsloe Road - Rte 223; thence continuing southwardly along the Winsloe Road to the MacInnis Road; thence westwardly along the MacInnis Road to the Rustico Road - Rte 7; thence southwardly along the Rustico Road to the Parker Cross Road; thence westwardly along the Parker Cross Road to the New Glasgow Road - Rte 224; thence northwardly along the New Glasgow Road to the Art Ford Cross Road; thence southwestwardly along the Art Ford Cross Road to Rte 226; thence southwardly along Rte 226 to Rte 2; thence northwestwardly along Rte 2 to the Darlington Road - Rte 226; thence southwestwardly along the Darlington Road to the Johnston Road - Rte 227; thence westwardly along the Johnston Road to Rte 225; thence continuing westwardly along Rte 225 to the County Line Road - Rte 232; thence northwardly the County Line Road, the county line and Rte 233 to the MacLeans Road or to the point of commencement.

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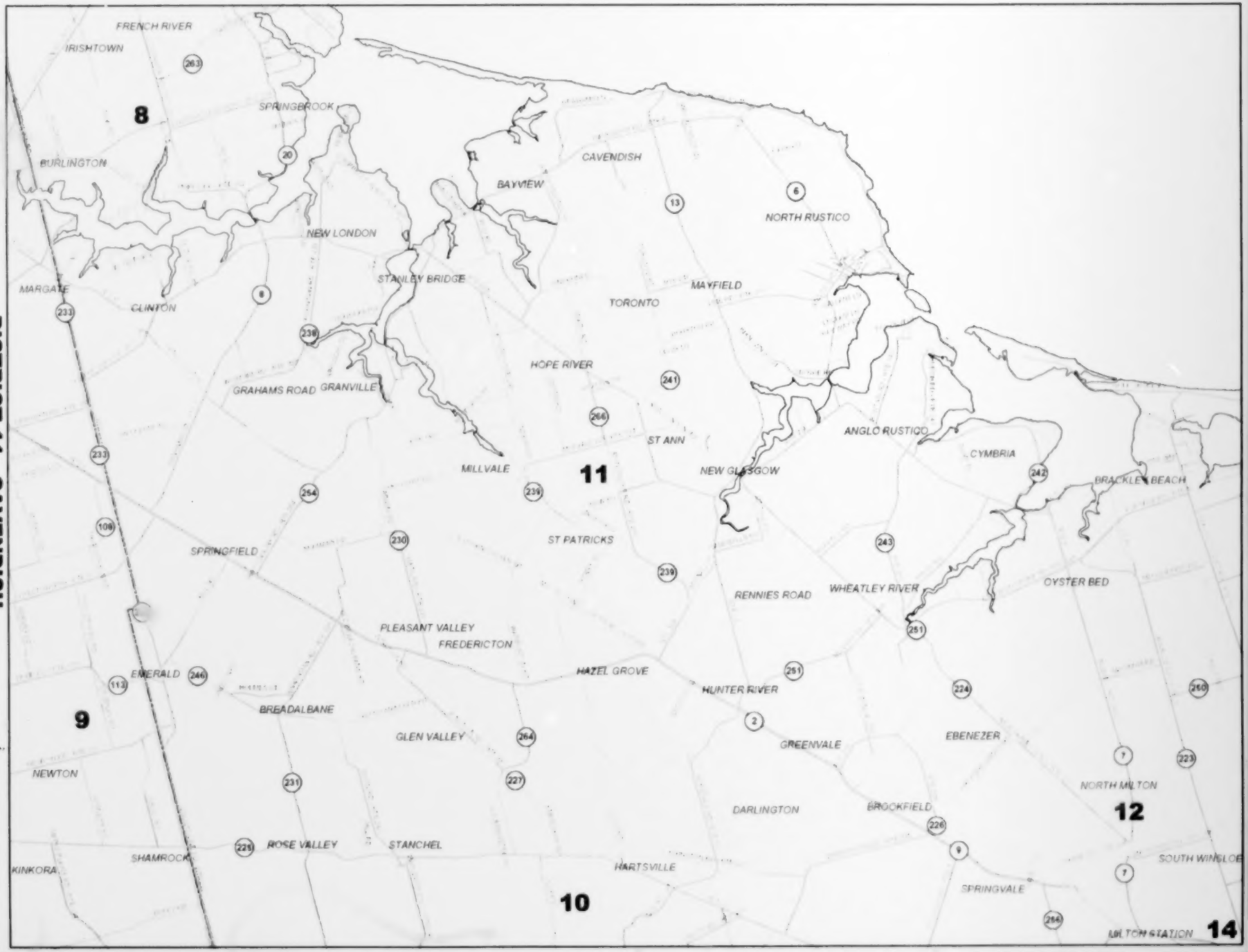
# DISTRICT 11 - CAVENDISH

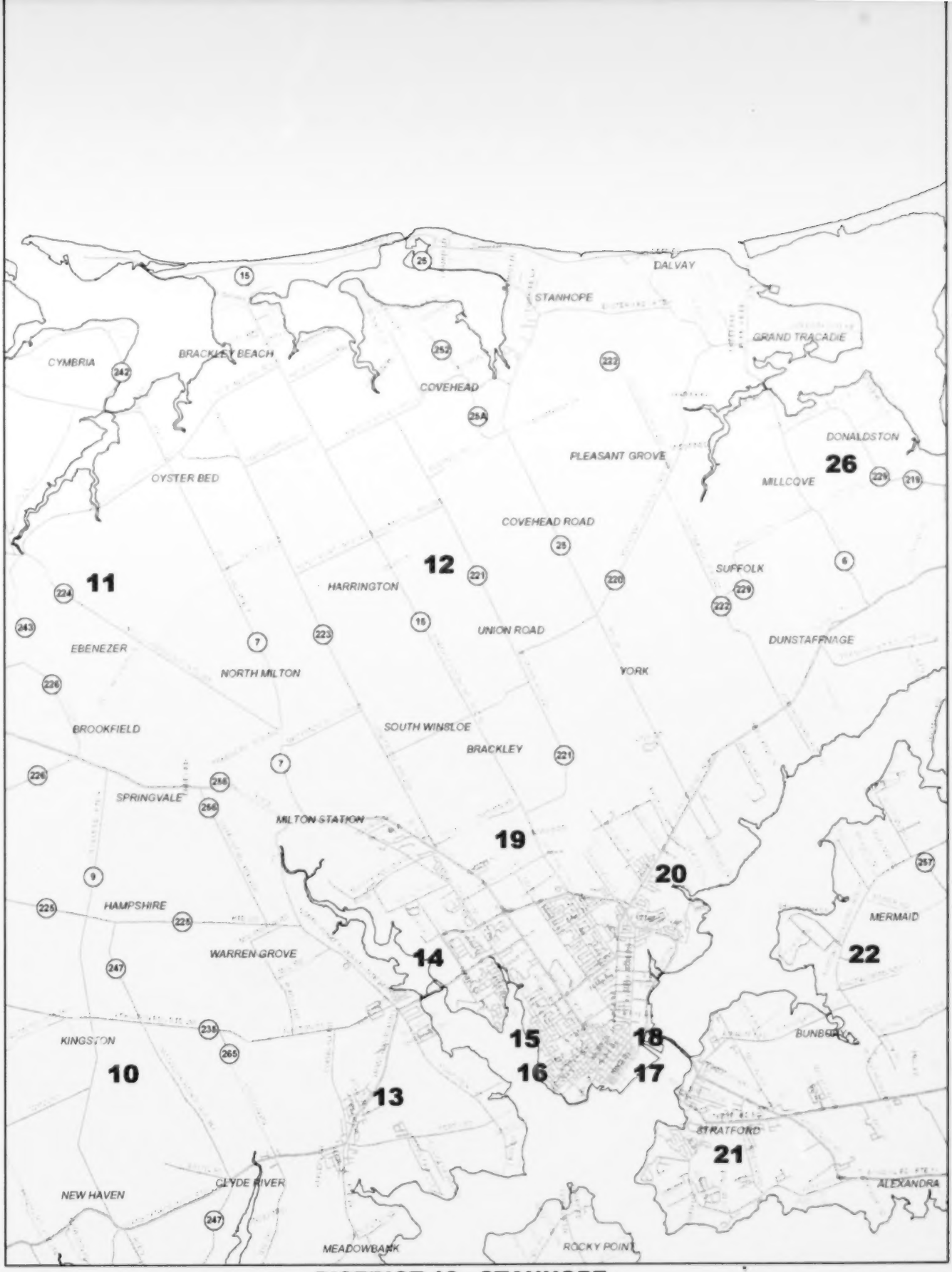
Estimated Number of Electors: 3,919
District Variance: +8.89%



Electoral District No. 12 Stanhope

The electoral district of Stanhope is bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of Rte 2 and Rte 226 (Brookfield); thence northwardly along Rte 226 to the Art Ford Cross Road; thence eastwardly along the Art Ford Cross Road to the New Glasgow Road - Rte 224; thence southwardly along the New Glasgow Road to the Parker Cross Road; thence northeastwardly along the Parker Cross Road to the Rustico Road - Rte 7; thence northwardly along the Rustico Road to the MacInnis Road; thence eastwardly along the MacInnis Road to the Winsloe Road - Rte 223; thence northwardly along the Winsloe Road to the Ling Road; thence continuing northwardly along the Ling Road to the Portage Road - Rte 6; thence eastwardly along the Portage Road to the Hornes Creek; thence northwardly along Hornes Creek and the Rustico Bay to the Gulf of St. Lawrence; thence eastwardly along the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the division line between Township Lots 34 and 35 line; thence southwardly along the division line to the Hillsborough River; thence westwardly along the Hillsborough River to the city of Charlottetown boundary; thence along the city boundary to the North River; thence crossing the North River and continuing southwardly to the boundary between the town of Cornwall and the community of Warren Grove; thence along the boundary of the town of Cornwall to the north boundary of the community of Warren Grove; thence eastwardly along the boundary of the community of Warren Grove to Rte 225; thence northwestwardly along Rte. 225 to the Colville Road - Rte 9; thence northwardly along the Colville Road to Rte 2; thence westwardly along Rte 2 to Rte 226 or to the point of commencement.

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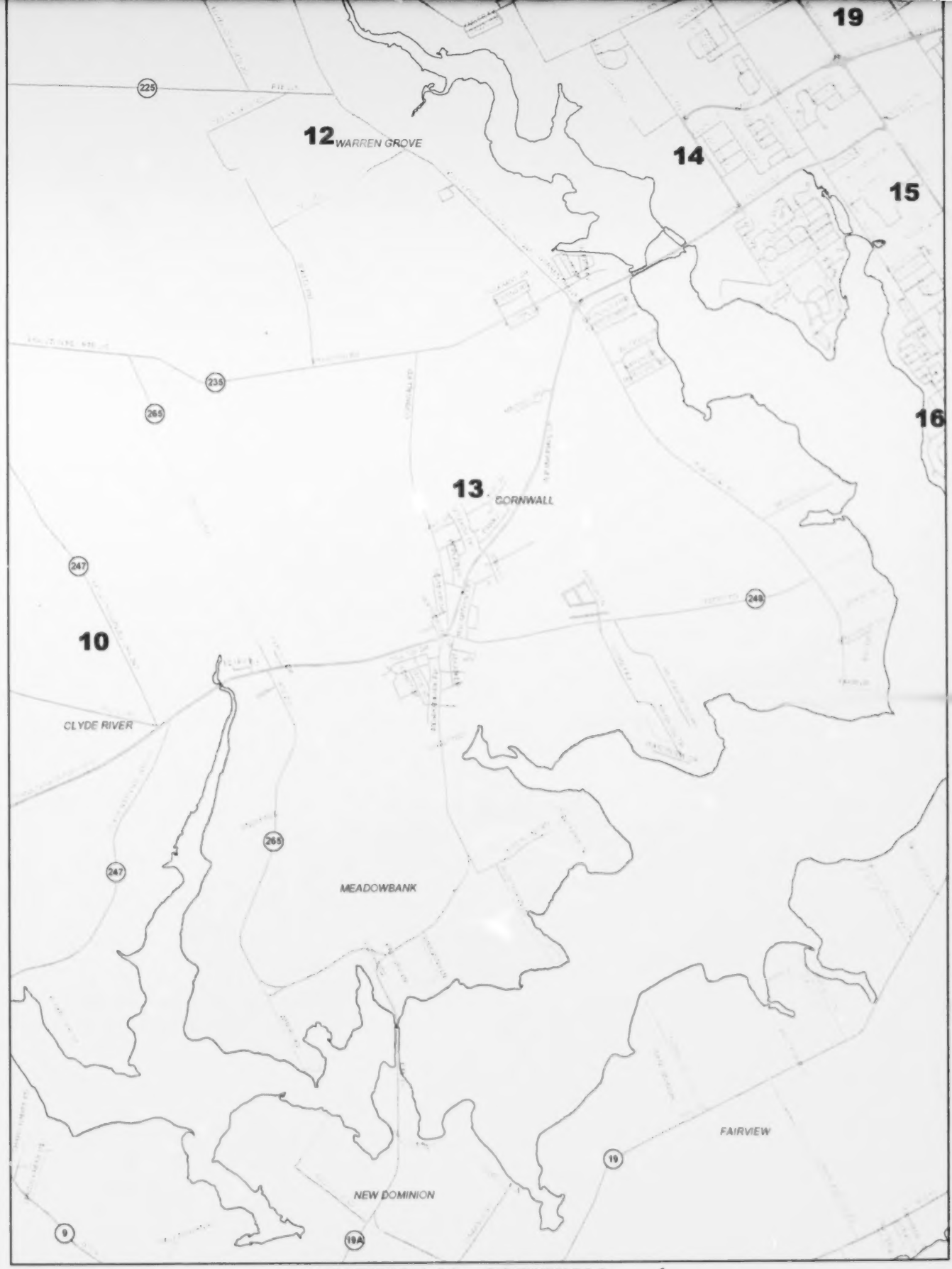
## DISTRICT 12 - STANHOPE

Estimated Number of Electors 3,920
District Variance +8.92%

Proposed Electoral District No. 13 Cornwall

The proposed electoral district of Cornwall is bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of the north boundary of the town of Cornwall and the south boundary of the community of Warren Grove on the North River; thence southwardly along the North River to the intersection with the West River; thence westwardly along the West River to the Clyde River; thence westwardly and northwardly along the Clyde River to the Trans Canada Highway - Rte 1; thence eastwardly along the Trans Canada Highway to the intersection with the town of Cornwall boundary; thence along the boundary of the town of Cornwall to the North River or to the point of commencement.

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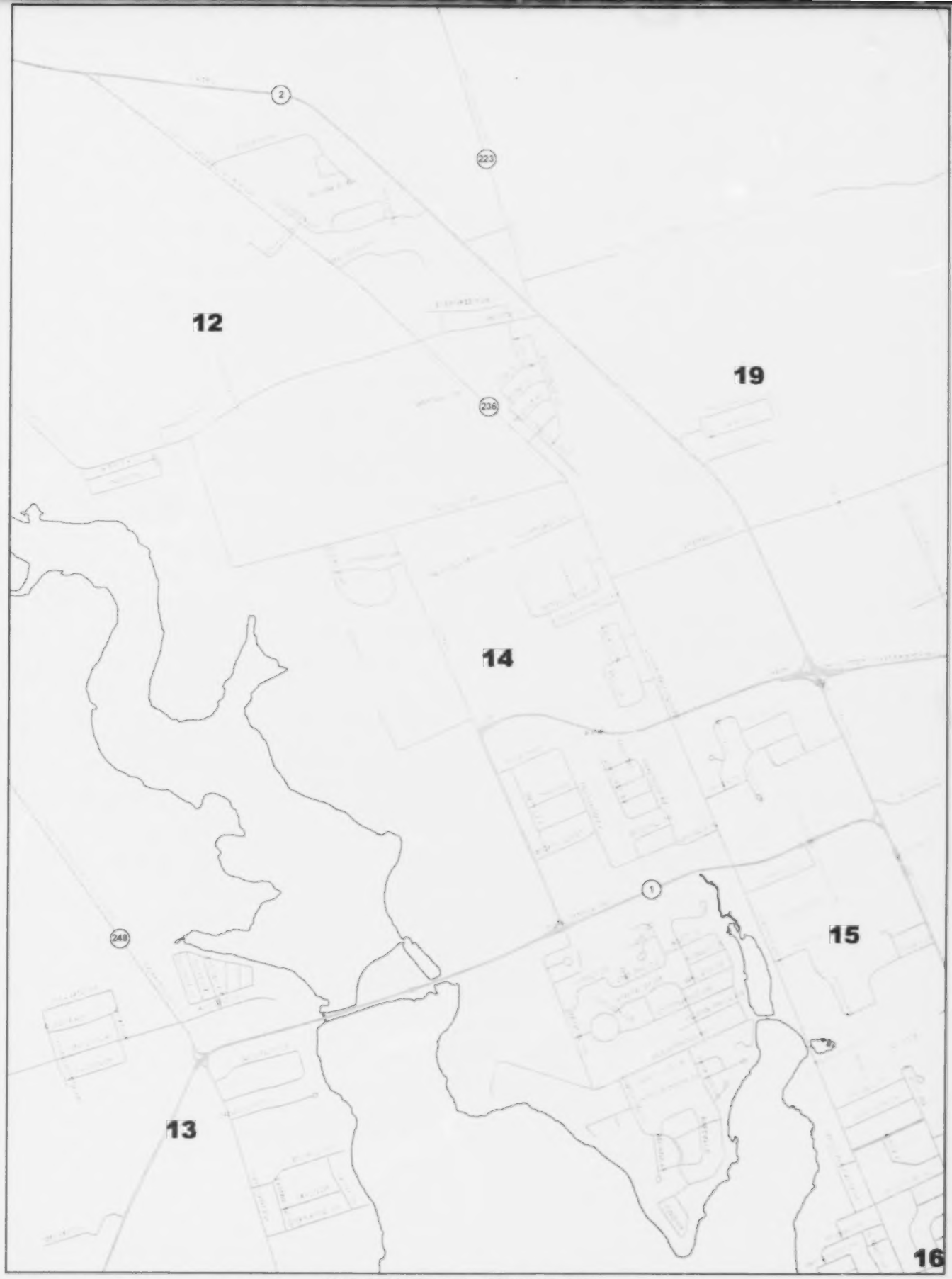
# DISTRICT 13 - CORNWALL

Estimated Number of Electors: 3,610
District Variance: +0.31%

Proposed Electoral District No. 14 Winsloe

The proposed electoral district of Winsloe is bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of the Sleepy Hollow Road and the Lower Malpeque Road - Rte 236; thence northwestwardly along the Lower Malpeque Road to the northern boundary of the city of Charlottetown; thence along the city boundary to the Winsloe Road - Rte 223; thence southwardly along the Winsloe Road to the Malpeque Road - Rte 2; thence continuing southwardly along the Malpeque Road to the Charlottetown Perimeter Highway; thence westwardly along the Charlottetown Perimeter Highway to the Malpeque Road; thence southwardly along the Malpeque Road to the Trans Canada Highway - Rte 1; thence westwardly along the Trans Canada Highway to Ellens Creek; thence southwardly along Ellens Creek to the North River; thence northwardly along the North River to the intersection of the North River and the north boundary of the city of Charlottetown; thence eastwardly, northwardly and eastwardly along the city's north boundary to Moore's River; thence northwardly along Moore's River to the Sleepy Hollow Road; thence eastwardly along the Sleepy Hollow Road to the Lower Malpeque Road - Rte 236 or to the point of commencement including Poplar Island.

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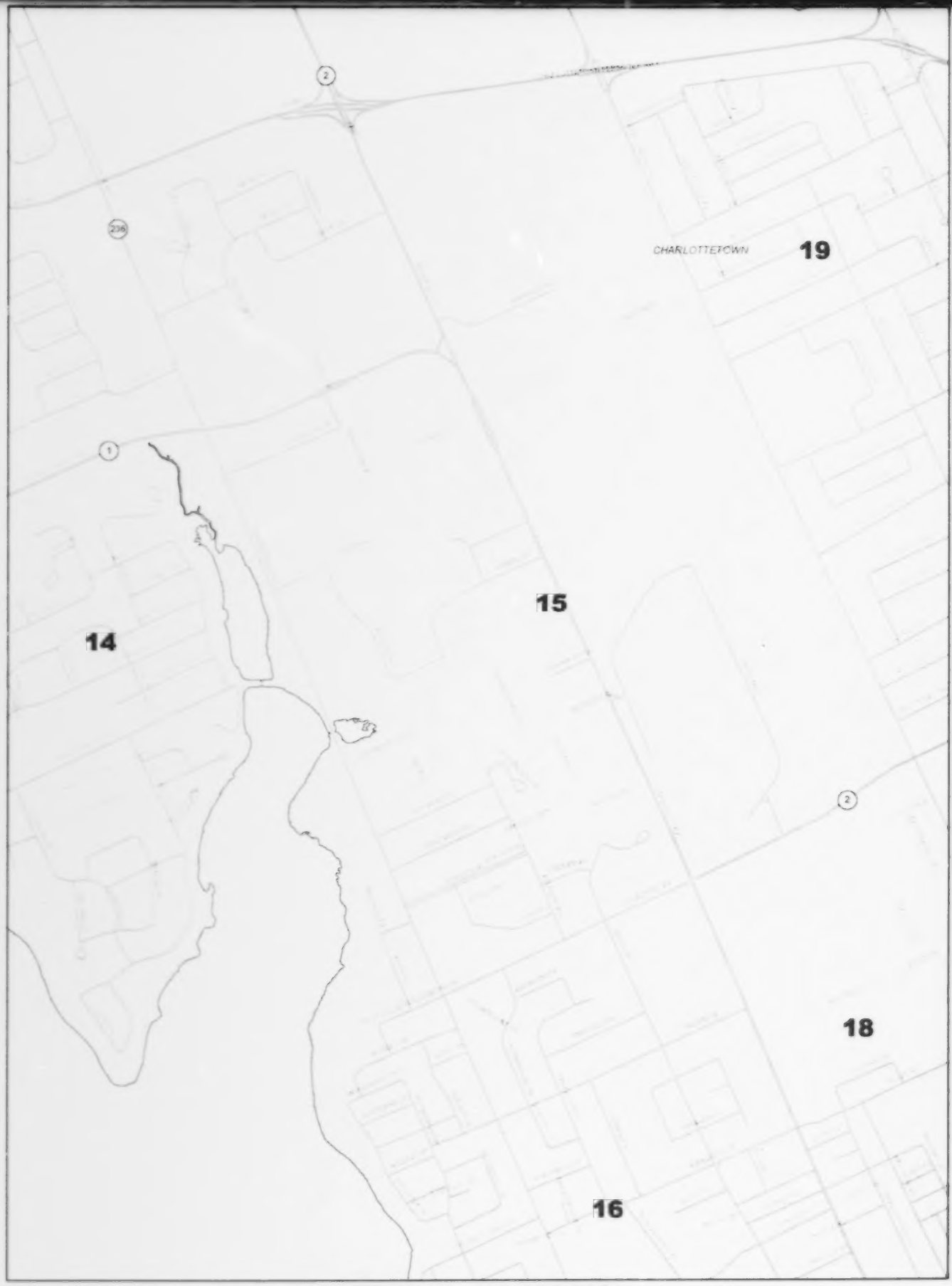
## DISTRICT 14 - WINSLOE

Estimated Number of Electors 3,269
District Variance -9.17%

Proposed Electoral District No. 15 Belvedere

The proposed electoral district of Belvedere is bounded as follows:

Commencing at the Lower Malpeque Road - Rte 236 and the Charlottetown Perimeter Highway; thence eastwardly along the Charlottetown Perimeter Highway to the Mount Edward Road; thence southwardly along the Mount Edward Road to Belvedere Avenue; thence westwardly along Belvedere Avenue to University Avenue; thence southwardly along University Avenue to Kirkwood Drive; thence westwardly along Kirkwood Drive to Dunkirk Street; thence northwardly along Dunkirk Street to Nassau Street; thence westwardly along Nassau Street to Edinburgh Drive; thence southwardly along Edinburgh Drive to Belfast Street; thence westwardly along Belfast Street to Brittany Drive and crossing Brittany Drive and continuing westwardly along the property boundary of 10 Brittany Drive and 14 Brittany Drive to the North River; thence northwardly along North River to Ellens Creek and continuing northwardly along Ellens Creek to the Trans Canada Highway - Rte 1; thence eastwardly along the Trans Canada Highway to the Lower Malpeque Road - Rte 236; thence northwardly along the Lower Malpeque Road to the Charlottetown Perimeter Highway or to the point of commencement.

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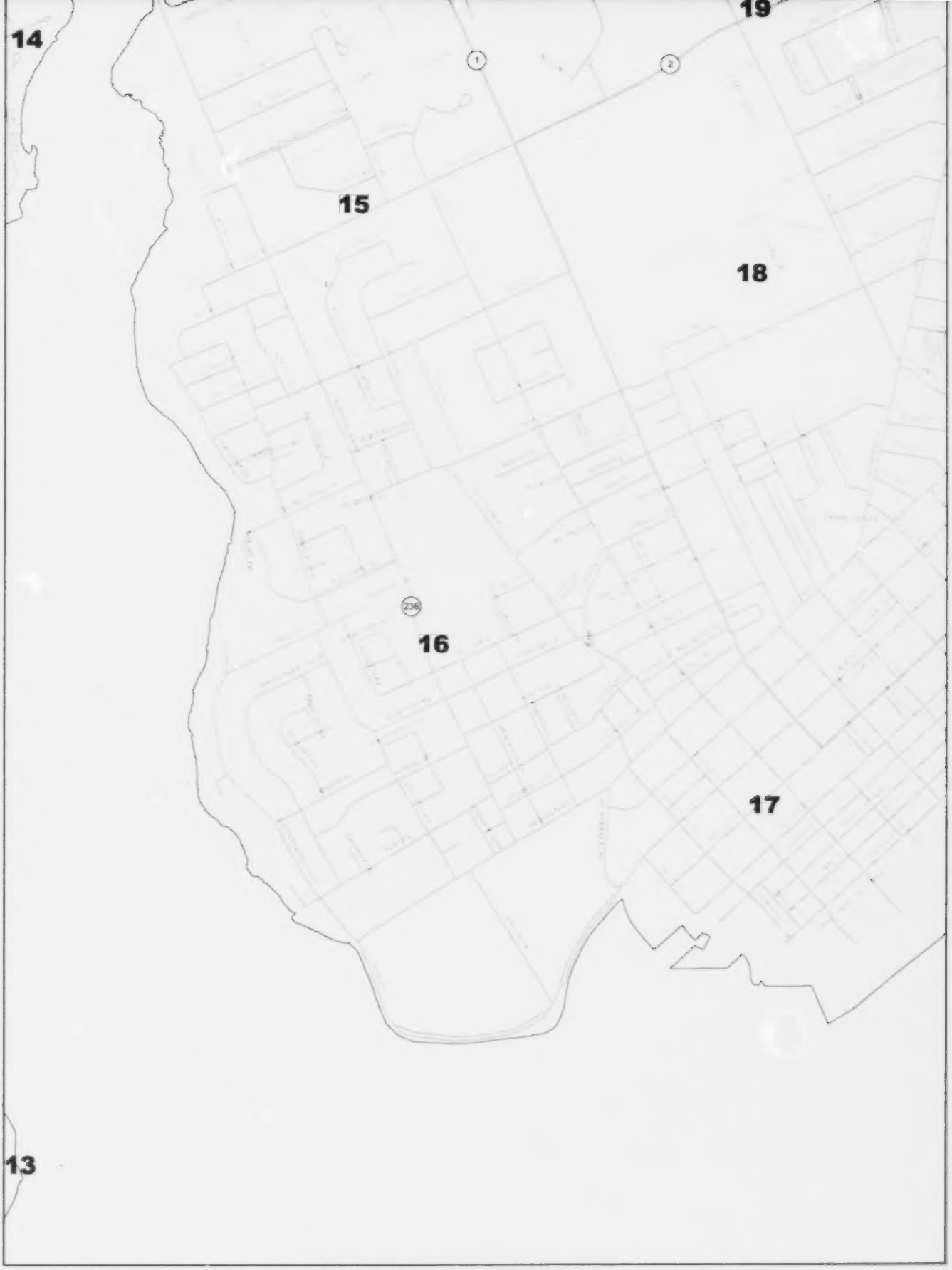
# DISTRICT 15 - BELVEDERE

Estimated Number of Electors: 3,441
District Variance: -4.39%

Proposed Electoral District No. 16 Brighton

The proposed electoral district of Brighton is bounded as follows:

Commencing at the North River where it intersects the property boundary of 10 Brittany Drive and 14 Brittany Drive; thence eastwardly along this boundary to Brittany Drive; thence continuing eastwardly crossing Brittany Drive and along Belfast Street to Edinburgh Drive; thence northwardly along Edinburgh Drive to Nassau Street; thence eastwardly along Nassau Street to Dunkirk Street; thence southwardly along Dunkirk Street to Kirkwood Drive; thence eastwardly along Kirkwood Drive to University Avenue; thence southwardly along University Avenue to Euston Street; thence southwestwardly along Euston Street and Brighton Road to the North River; thence northwardly along the North River to where the river intersects 10 Brittany Drive and 14 Brittany Drive or to the point of commencement.

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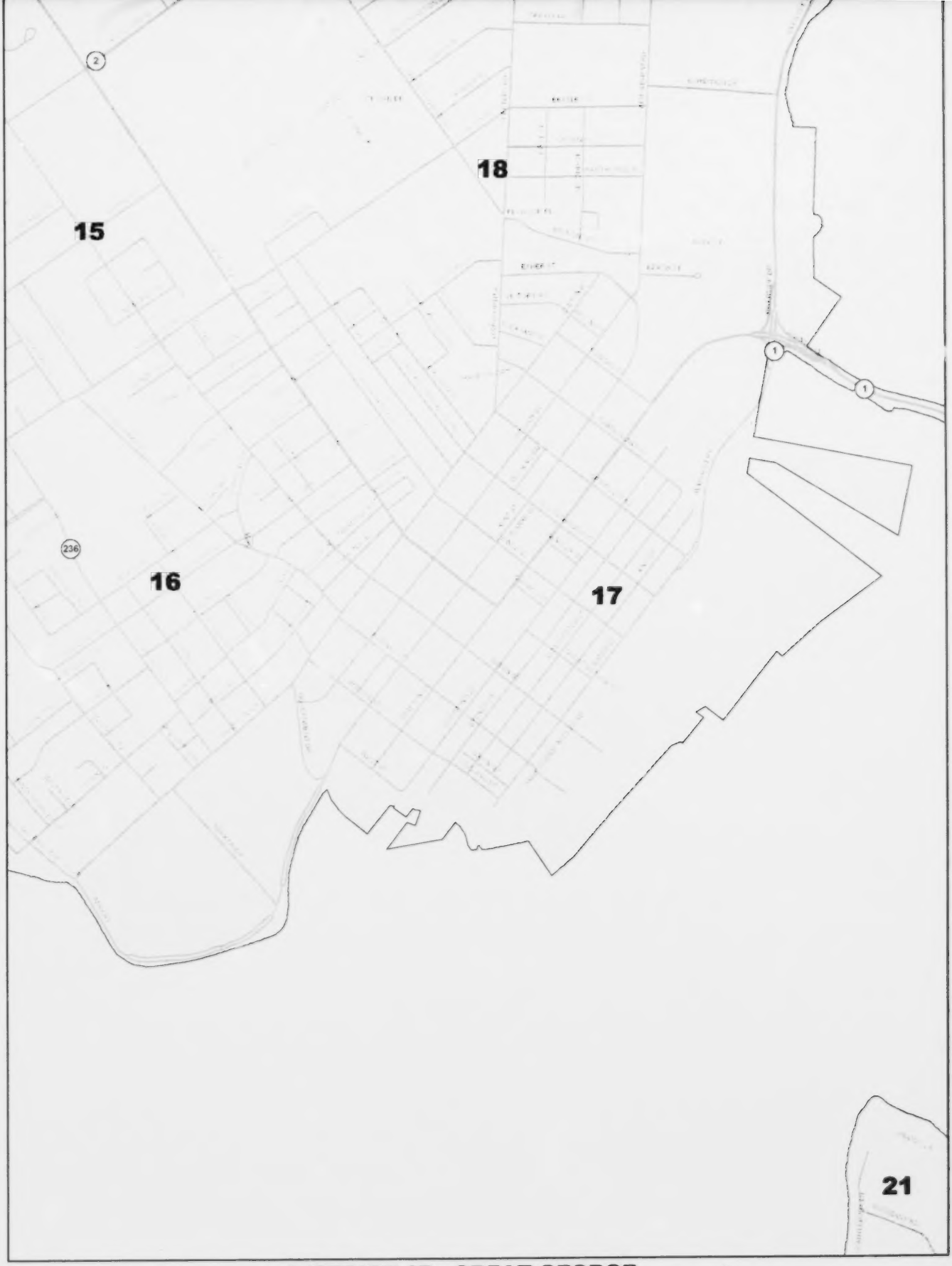
## DISTRICT 16 - BRIGHTON

Estimated Number of Electors: 3,601
District Variance: +0.06%

Proposed Electoral District No. 17 Great George

The proposed electoral district of Great George is bounded as follows:

Commencing at the North River where the river intersects Brighton Road; thence eastwardly along Brighton Road and Euston Street to Longworth Avenue; thence northeastwardly along Longworth Avenue to Plywood Place; thence eastwardly along Plywood Place and Belmont Street to Kensington Road; thence northwardly along Kensington Road to Park Street; thence eastwardly along Park Street and an extension of Park Street to the Charlottetown Harbour; thence southwardly and westwardly along Charlottetown Harbour to the North River; thence northwardly along the North River to where it intersects with Brighton Road or to the point of commencement.

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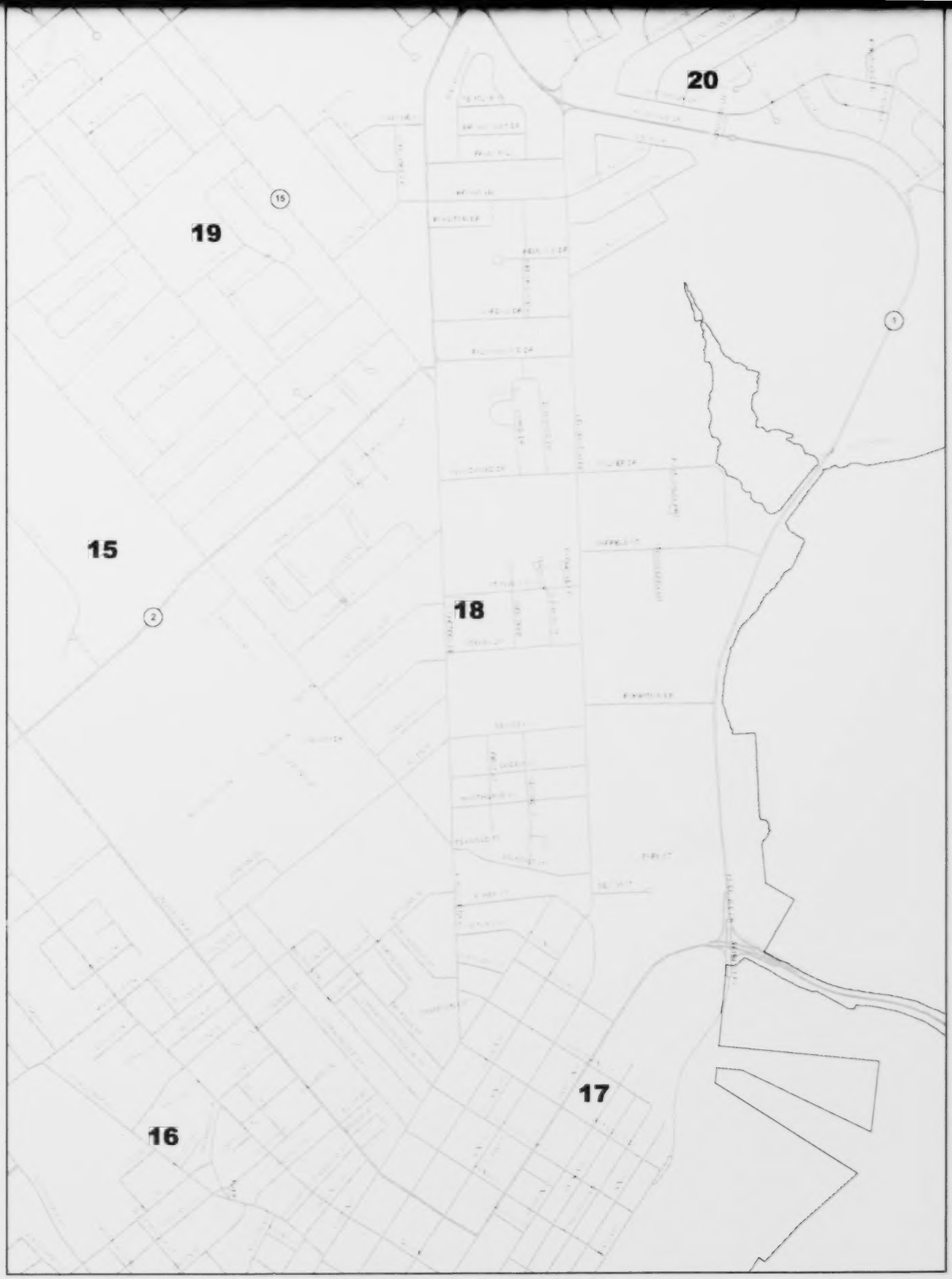
# DISTRICT 17 - GREAT GEORGE

Estimated Number of Electors: 3,550
District Variance: -1.36%

Proposed Electoral District No. 18 Parkdale

The proposed electoral district of Parkdale is bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of University Avenue and Belvedere Avenue; thence eastwardly along Belvedere Avenue to Brackley Point Road; thence southwardly along Brackley Point Road to St. Peters Road; thence northwardly along St. Peters Road to Francis Lane; thence eastwardly along Francis Lane to Kensington Road; thence southwardly along Kensington Road to Greensview Drive; thence eastwardly along Greensview Drive and its extension to Riverside Drive; thence southwardly along Riverside Drive to where the Belvedere Golf Course stream crosses Riverside Drive; thence eastwardly along the stream to the Charlottetown Harbour; thence southwardly along the Charlottetown Harbour to the extension of Park Street; thence westwardly along the extension to Park Street and along Park Street to Kensington Road; thence southwardly along Kensington Road to Belmont Street; thence westwardly along Belmont Street and Plywood Place to St. Peters Road; thence southwardly along St. Peters Road to Longworth Avenue; thence continuing southwardly along Longworth Avenue to Euston Street; thence westwardly along Euston Street to University Avenue; thence northwardly along University Avenue to Belvedere Avenue or to the point of commencement.

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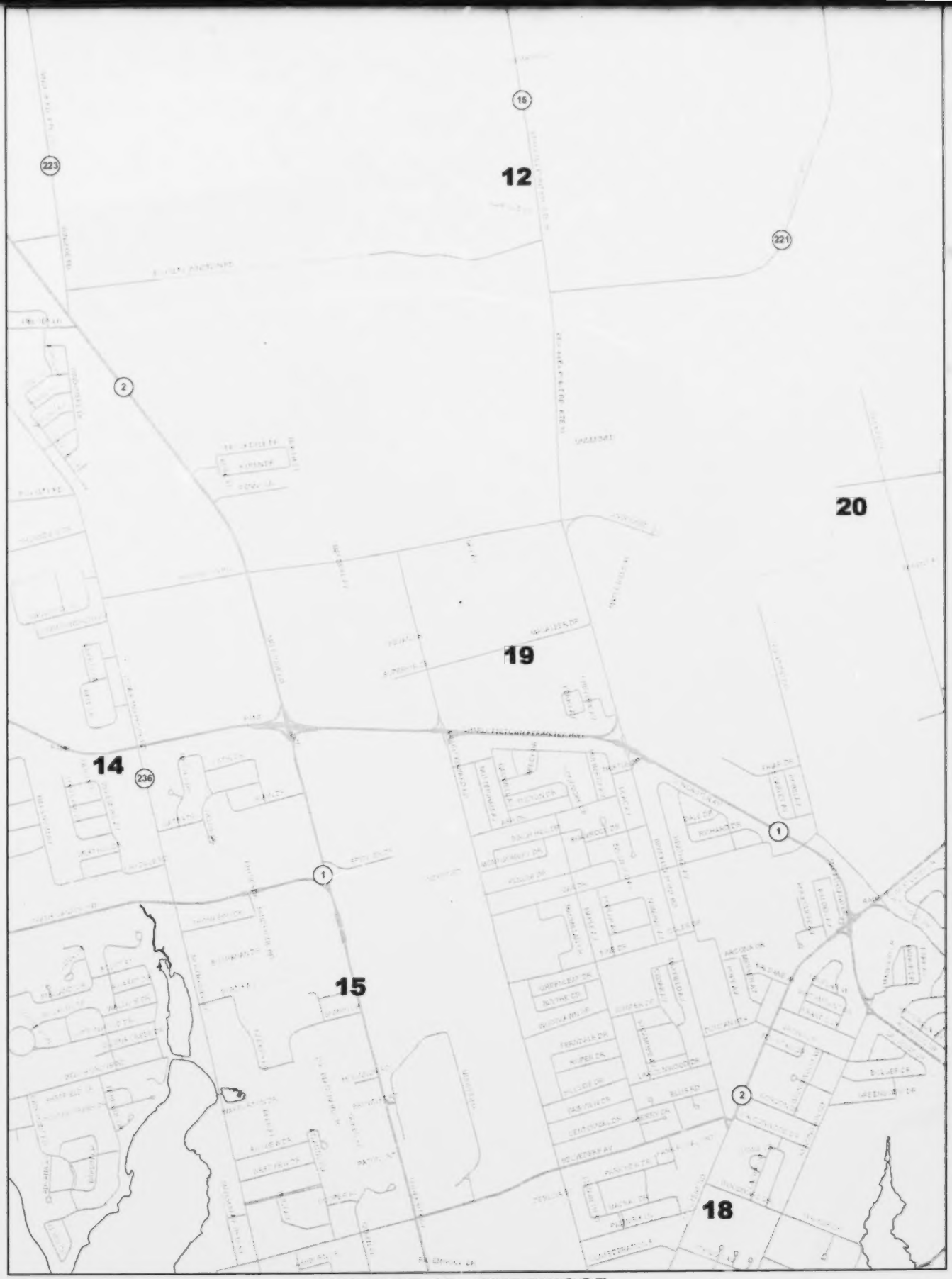
## DISTRICT 18 - PARKDALE

Estimated Number of Electors: 3,548
District Variance: -1.42%

Proposed Electoral District No. 19 Sherwood

The proposed electoral district of Sherwood is bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of the Winsloe Road - Rte 223 and the northern boundary of the city of Charlottetown; thence along the north boundary of the city of Charlottetown to a northwardly extension of Norwood Road; thence southwardly along the extension and along Norwood Road to the Charlottetown Perimeter Highway; thence continuing southwardly along the Charlottetown Perimeter Highway to St. Peters Road - Rte 2; thence southwestwardly along the St. Peters Road to the Brackley Point Road; thence northwardly along the Brackley Point Road to Belvedere Avenue; thence westwardly along Belvedere Avenue to Mount Edward Road; thence northwardly along Mount Edward Road to the Charlottetown Perimeter Highway; thence westwardly along the Charlottetown Perimeter Highway to the Malpeque Road; thence northwardly along the Malpeque Road to the Winsloe Road - Rte 223; thence northwardly along the Winsloe Road to the north boundary of the city of Charlottetown or to the point of commencement.

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# DISTRICT 19 - SHERWOOD

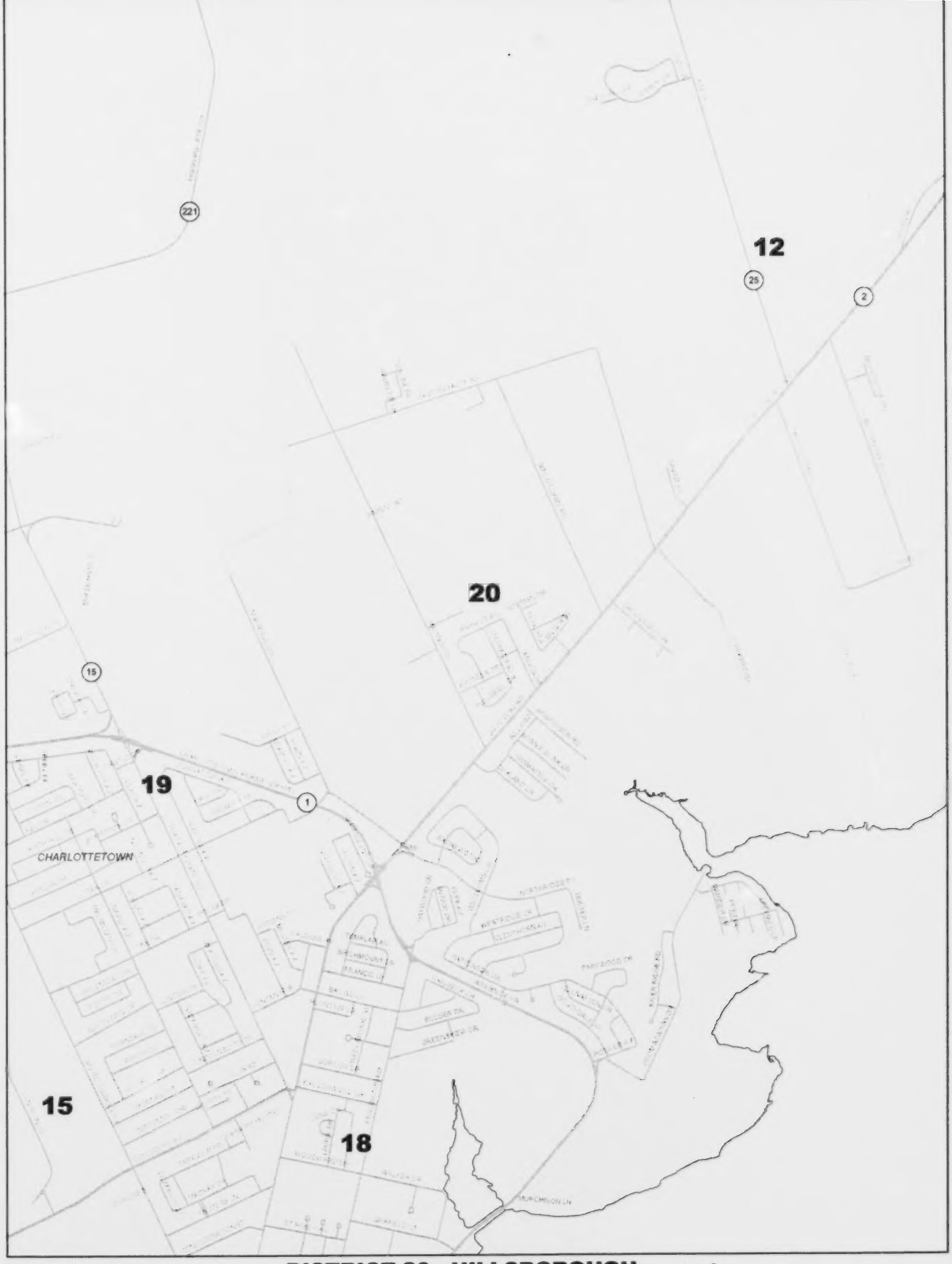
Estimated Number of Electors 3,722
District Variance +3.42%

0 0.125 0.25 0.5 0.75 1 KM

Proposed Electoral District No. 20 Hillsborough

The proposed electoral district of Hillsborough is bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of St. Peters Road and Francis Lane; thence northwardly along St. Peters Road to the Charlottetown Perimeter Highway; thence westwardly along the Charlottetown Perimeter Highway to Norwood Road; thence northwardly along Norwood Road and its northwardly extension to the north boundary of the city of Charlottetown; thence along the city's north boundary to St. Peters Road - Rte 2; thence eastwardly along St. Peters Road to the east boundary of the city of Charlottetown; thence southwardly along the city's east boundary to the Hillsborough River; thence southwestwardly along the Hillsborough River to where the Belvedere Golf Course stream crosses Riverside Drive; thence along the stream and Riverside Drive to the extension of Greensview Drive; thence westwardly along the extension and along Greensview Drive to Kensington Road; thence northwardly along Kensington Road to Francis Lane; thence westwardly along Francis Lane to St. Peters Road - Rte 2 or to the point of commencement.

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## DISTRICT 20 - HILLSBOROUGH

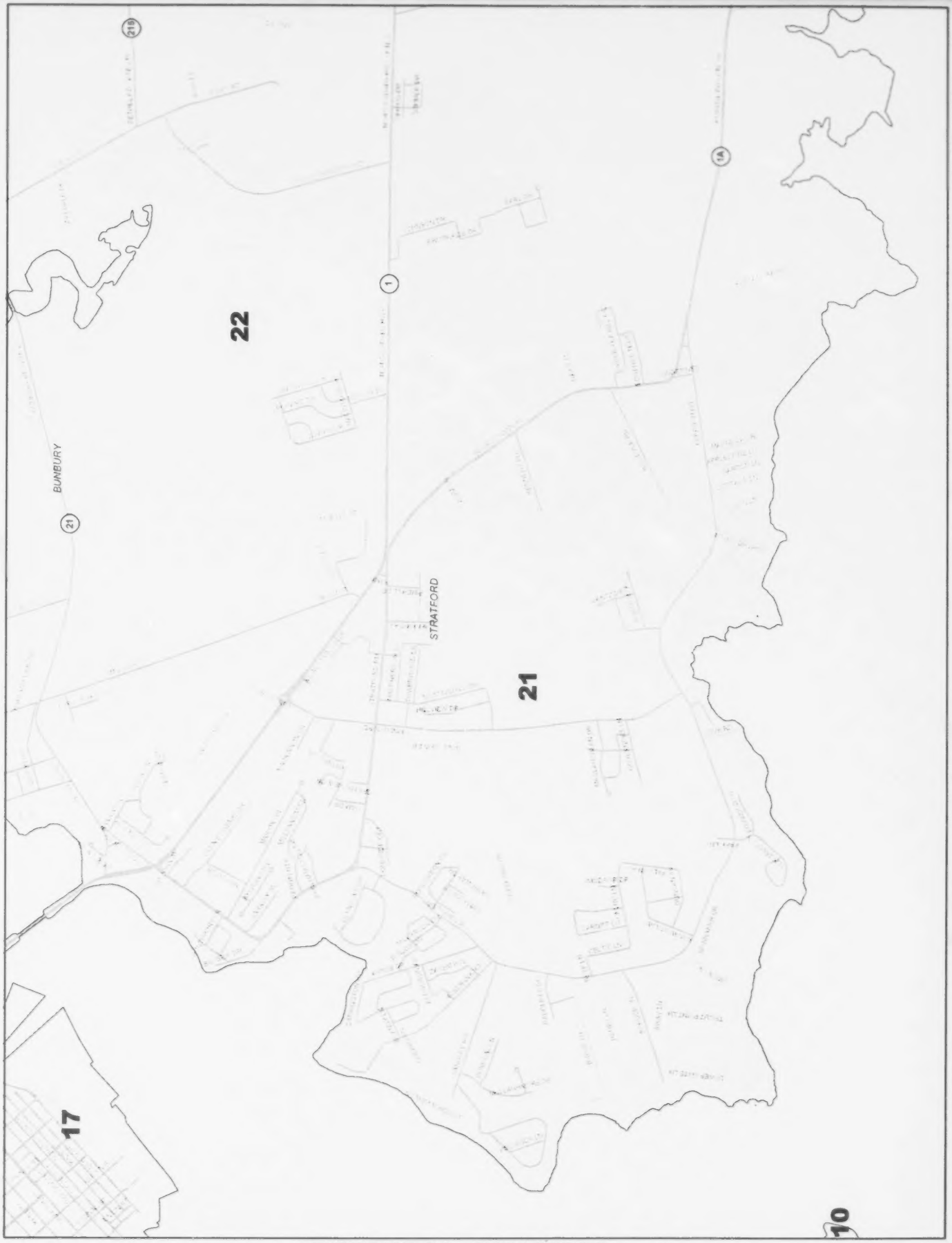
Estimated Number of Electors 3,267
District Variance -8.67%

KM 0 0.125 0.25 0.5 0.75 1

Proposed Electoral District No. 21 Stratford

The proposed electoral district of Stratford is bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of the Hillsborough River and the Trans Canada Highway - Rte 1A (Hillsborough Bridge); thence southwardly and eastwardly along Route 1A to the eastern boundary of the town of Stratford; thence along the town's eastern boundary to Alexander Bay; thence westwardly and northwardly along Alexander Bay and the Hillsborough River to the Trans Canada Highway - Rte 1A or to the point of commencement.

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## DISTRICT 21 - STRATFORD

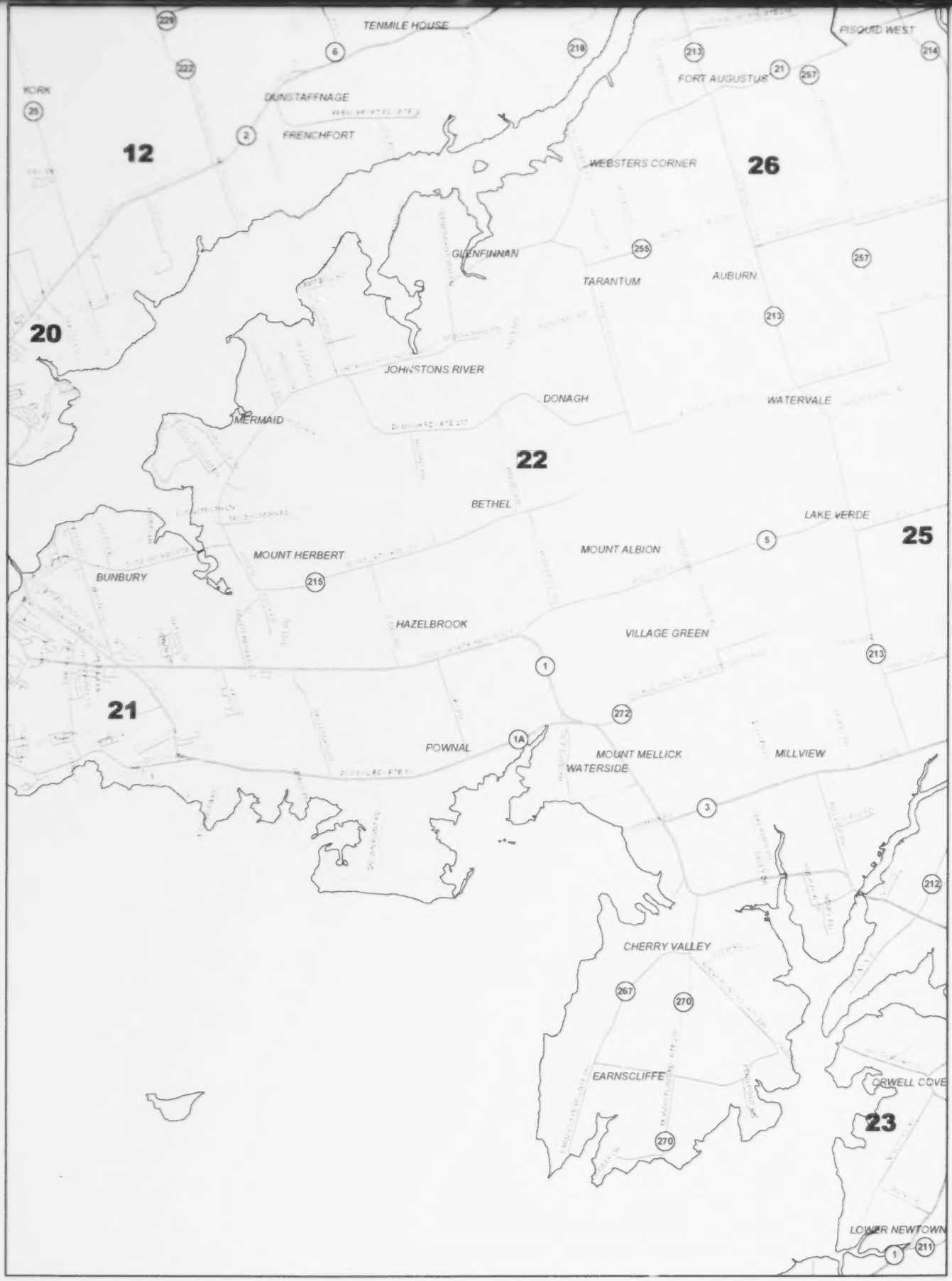
Estimated Number of Electors: 3,405
District Variance: -5.39%

0 0.25 0.5 1 1.5 km

Proposed Electoral District No. 22 Pownal

The proposed electoral district of Pownal is bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of the Hillsborough River and the Trans Canada Highway - Rte 1A (Hillsborough Bridge); thence northeastwardly along the Hillsborough River to the Hickey's Wharf Road; thence southwardly along Hickey's Wharf Road to the Fort Augustus Road - Rte 21; thence southwestwardly along the Fort Augustus Road to the Tally Road and continuing southwestwardly along the Tally Road to the Tarantum Road - Rte 215; thence southwardly along the Tarantum Road to the Whites Road - Rte 257; thence eastwardly along Whites Road to the Monaghan Road - Rte 213; thence southwardly along the Monaghan Road to Rte 3; thence eastwardly along Rte 3 to Ross Creek; thence southwestwardly along Ross Creek to the Vernon River; thence continuing southwestwardly along the Vernon River to the Orwell Bay; thence westwardly along Orwell Bay and the Hillsborough Bay to the east boundary of the town of Stratford; thence along the town's east boundary to Trans Canada Highway - Rte 1; thence westwardly along the Trans Canada Highway to the Hillsborough River (Hillsborough Bridge) or to the point of commencement including Governors Island and Christie Island.

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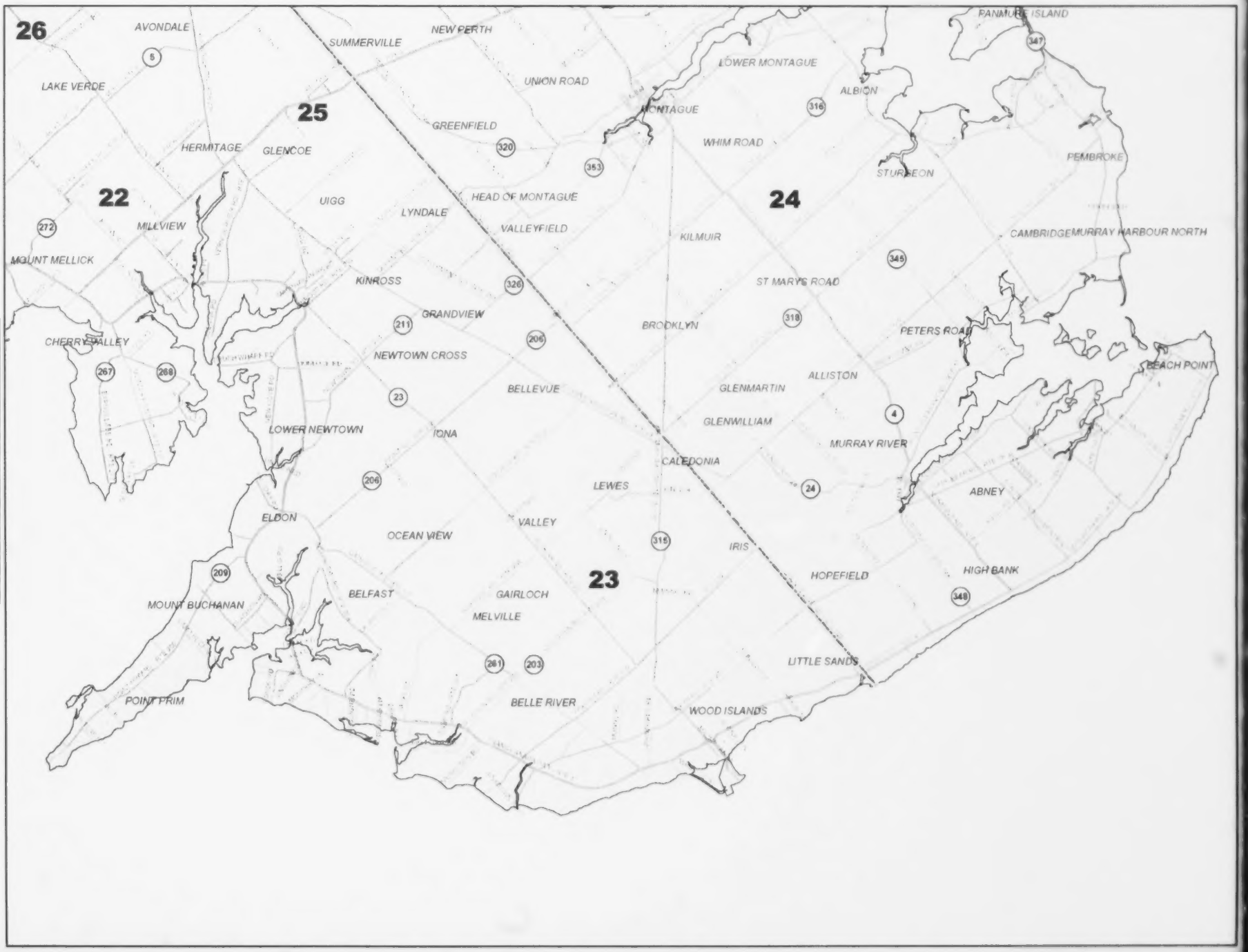
# DISTRICT 22 - POWNAL

Estimated Number of Electors: 3,579
District Variance: -0.56%

Proposed Electoral District No. 23 Hopefield

The proposed electoral district of Hopefield is bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of Rte 3 and Ross Creek; thence eastwardly along Rte 3 to the Murray Harbour Road - Rte 24; thence southwardly along the Murray Harbour Road to the Dundee Road - Rte 325; thence eastwardly along the Dundee Road to County Line Road - Rte 325; thence southwardly along County Line Road to the Wood Islands Road - Rte 315; thence northeastwardly along the Wood Islands Road to the St. Mary's Road - Rte 318; thence eastwardly along the St. Mary's Road Rte 349; thence southwardly along Rte 349 to the Peters Road - Rte 324; thence eastwardly along the Peters Road to Cahoons Wharf Road; thence southwardly along Cahoons Wharf Road to the Big Basin (Murray Harbour); thence southeastwardly along the Big Basin and the Murray Harbour to the Northumberland Strait; thence southwardly, westwardly and northwardly along Northumberland Strait to the Orwell Bay and Orwell Cove; thence northeastwardly along Orwell Cove to Ross Creek; thence continuing northwardly along Ross Creek to Rte 3 or to the point of commencement including Reynolds Island, Herring Island, Thomas Island, Cherry Island and Gordons Island (Murray Islands).



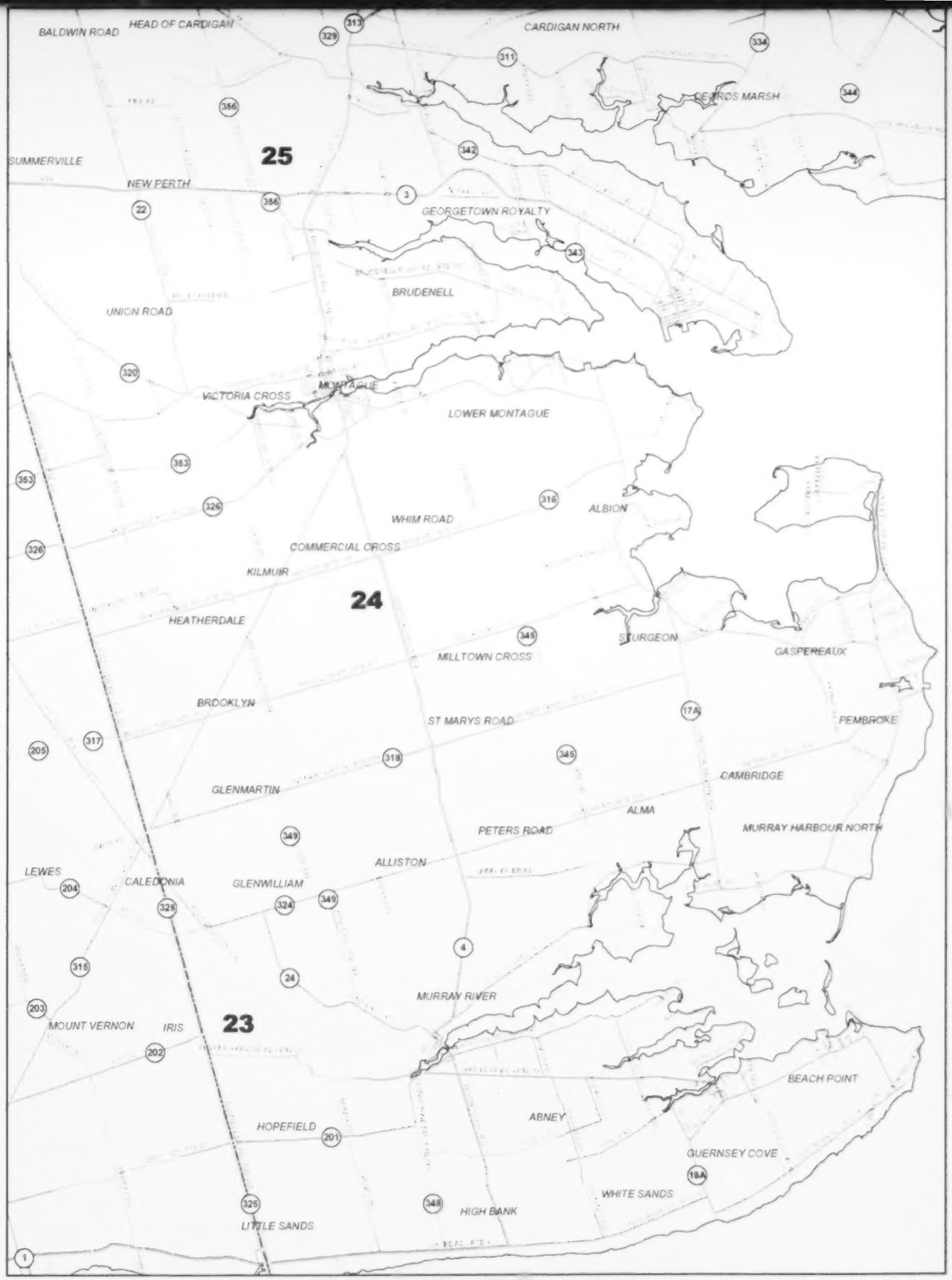

# DISTRICT 23 - HOPEFIELD

Estimated Number of Electors 3,510
District Variance -2.47%

Proposed Electoral District No. 24 Montague

The proposed electoral district of Montague is bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of the County Line Road - Rte 325 and the Queens Road - Rte 210; thence eastwardly along the Queens Road to the Union Road - Rte 22; thence northwardly along the Union Road to the MacDonald Road; thence eastwardly along MacDonald Road to the A A MacDonald Highway - Rte 4; thence northwardly along the A A MacDonald Highway to the Dewars Pond; thence eastwardly along Dewars Pond and the Brudenell River to the Georgetown Harbour; thence continuing eastwardly along Georgetown Harbour to the Cardigan Bay and then continuing eastwardly to the Northumberland Strait; thence southwardly and westwardly along Northumberland Strait to the Murray Harbour; thence westwardly along Murray Harbour to the Big Basin; thence northwardly along the Big Basin to Cahoons Wharf Road; thence northwardly along Cahoons Wharf Road to Peters Road - Rte 324; thence westwardly along Peters Road to Rte 349; thence northwardly along Rte 349 to the St. Mary's Road - Rte 318; thence westwardly along the St. Mary's Road to the Wood Islands Road - Rte 315; thence southwestwardly along the Wood Islands Road to the County Line Road - Rte 325; thence northwardly along the County Line Road to the Queens Road - Rte 210 or to the point of commencement.

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# DISTRICT 24 - MONTAGUE

Estimated Number of Electors 3,650
District Variance +1.42%

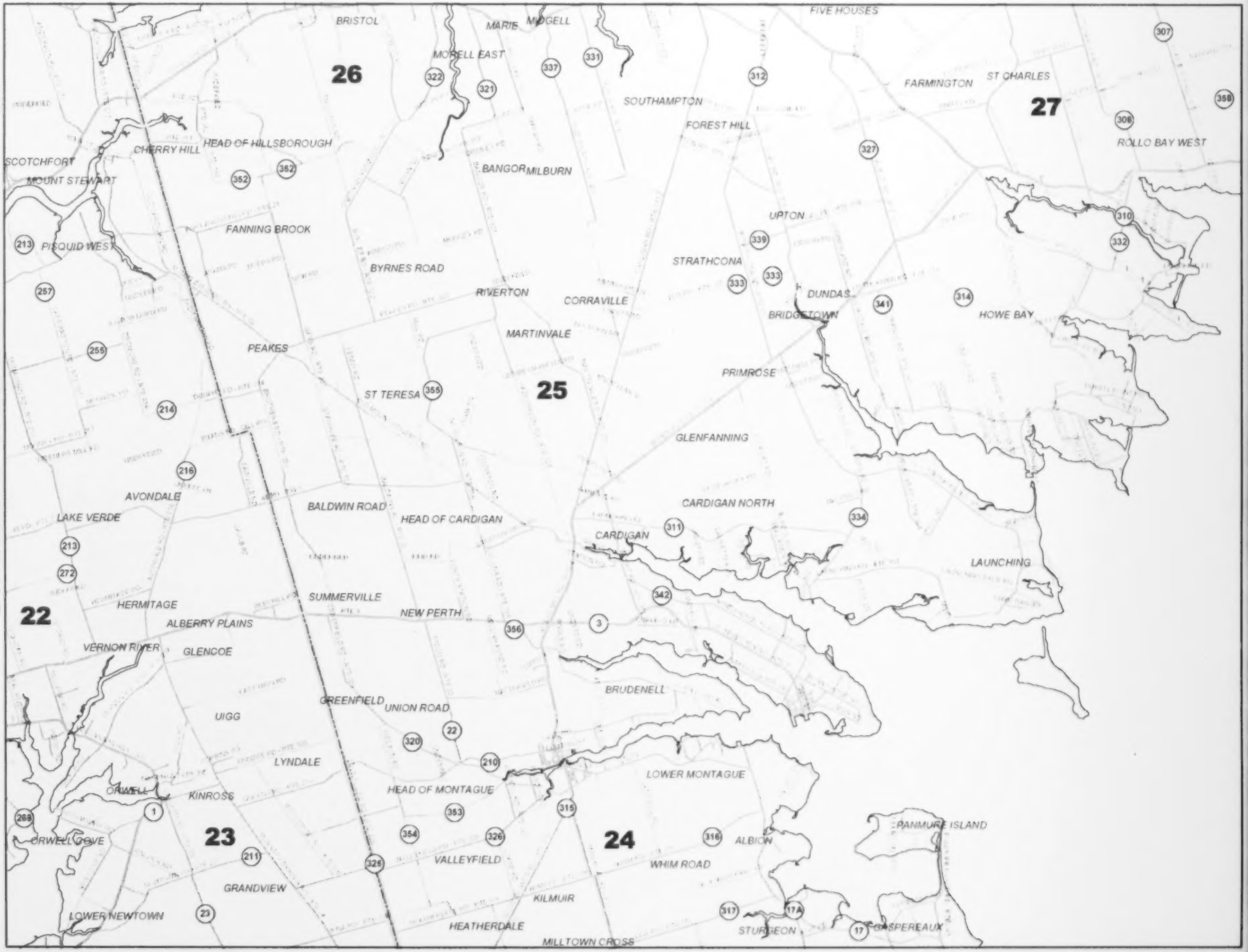
Proposed Electoral District No. 25 Martinvale

The proposed electoral district of Martinvale is bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of the Old Cardigan Road - Rte 216 and the Fort Augustus Road - Rte 21; thence eastwardly along the Fort Augustus Road - Rte 21 to the St. Patrick's Road - Rte 323; thence northwardly along the St. Patrick's Road to Rte 352; thence eastwardly along Rte 352 to the Green Meadows Road - Rte 322; thence northeastwardly along the Green Meadows Road to the Indian Bridge Road; thence eastwardly along the Indian Bridge Road to the Bangor Road - Rte 321; thence continuing northwardly, eastwardly and southwardly along the Bangor Road to the Dunn Road; thence eastwardly along the Dunn Road to the Morell East Road and continuing eastwardly along Sandy Cape Road to the Milburn Road - Rte 337; thence southwardly along the Millburn Road to the Bennett Road; thence eastwardly along the Bennett Road and the Church Road - Rte 331 to the Cardigan Road - Rte 313; thence northeastwardly along the Cardigan Road to the Pratt Road; thence eastwardly along the Pratt Road to the Strathcona Road - Rte 312; thence northwardly along the Strathcona Road to the MacSwain Road; thence eastwardly along the MacSwain Road to the Albion Road - Rte 327; thence southwardly along the Albion Road to the Little River Road - Rte 314; thence eastwardly along the Little River Road to the Grove Pine Road; thence southeastwardly along the Grove Pine Road to Rte 310; thence northwardly along Rte 310 to the Little River; thence eastwardly along the Little River to the Howe Bay; thence southwardly along Howe Bay, Boughton Bay, Cardigan Bay to the Brudenell River; thence westwardly along the Brudenell River to the Dewars Pond and continuing westwardly along Dewars Pond to the A A MacDonald Highway - Rte 4; thence southwardly along the highway to the MacDonald Road; thence westwardly along MacDonald Road to the Union Road - Rte 22; thence southwardly along the Union Road to the Greenfield Road - Rte 320; thence crossing the Greenfield Road and continuing westwardly along the Queens Road - Rte 210 to County Line Road - Rte 325; thence northwardly along the County Line Road to the Dundee Road - Rte 325; thence westwardly along the Dundee Road to the Murray Harbour Road - Rte 24; thence northwardly along the Murray Harbour Road - Rte 3; thence westwardly along Rte 3 to the Monaghan Road - Rte 213; thence northwardly along the Monaghan Road to Whites Road - Rte 257; thence eastwardly along Whites Road to the Cape Breton Road - Rte 257; thence northwardly along the Cape Breton Road to the McGuirk Road; thence eastwardly along the McGuirk Road to the Dromore Road - Rte 214; thence northwardly along the Dromore Road to Joey's Road; thence eastwardly along Joey's Road to the Mount Stewart Road - Rte 22; thence eastwardly along the Mount Stewart Road to Old Cardigan Road - Rte 216; thence northwardly along the Cardigan Road to the Fort Augustus Road - Rte 21 or to the point of commencement including Boughton Island.

# DISTRICT 25 - MARTINVALE

Estimated Number of Electors 3,512
Distrct Variance -2.42%



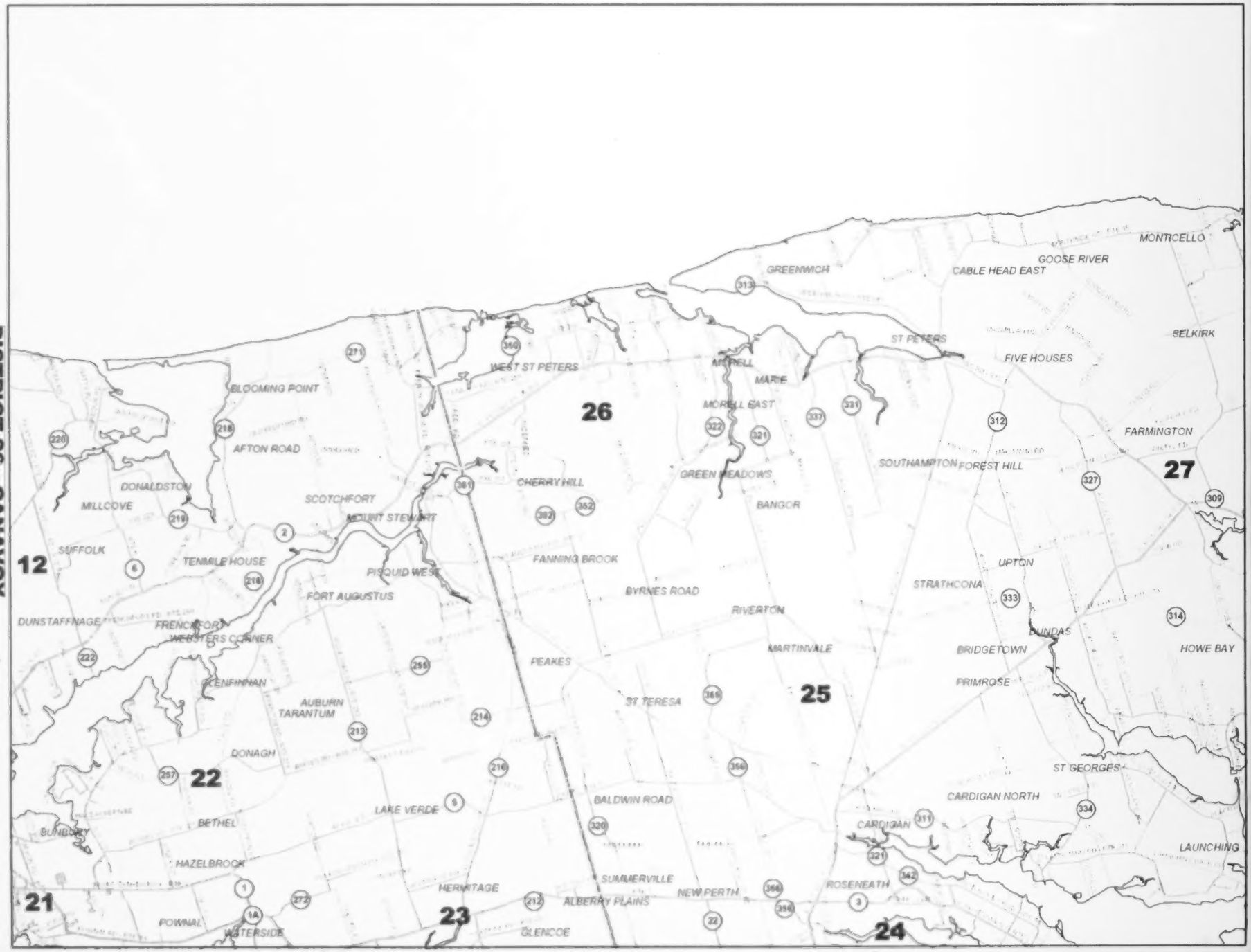
Proposed Electoral District No. 26 Canavoy

The proposed electoral district of Canavoy is bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the division line between Township Lots 34 and 35 ; thence eastwardly along the Gulf of St. Lawrence to Cow River Road (Monticello); thence southwardly along Cow River Road to the Northside Road - Rte 16; thence westwardly along the Northside Road to the Selkirk Road - Rte 309; thence southwardly along the Selkirk Road to the Curtis Road; thence southwestwardly along the Curtis Road to Rte 2; thence crossing Rte 2 and continuing southwestwardly along the School Road to Albion Road - Rte 327; thence northwardly along the Albion Road to the MacSwain Road; thence southwestwardly along the MacSwain Road to the Strathcona Road - Rte 312; thence southwestwardly along the Strathcona Road to the Pratt Road; thence southwestwardly along the Pratt Road to the Cardigan Road - Rte 313; thence westwardly along the Pratt Road to the Church Road - Rte 331; thence northwestwardly along the Church Road and the Bennett Road to the Milburn Road - Rte 337; thence northwardly along the Milburn Road to the Sandy Cape Road; thence westwardly along the Sandy Cape Road and the Dunn Road to the Bangor Road - Rte 321; thence continuing northwardly westwardly and southwardly along the Bangor Road to the Indian Bridge Road; thence westwardly along the Indian Bridge Road to the Green Meadows Road - Rte 322; thence southwestwardly along the Green Meadows Road to Rte 352; thence westwardly along Rte 352 to the Strathcona Road - Rte 323; thence southwardly along the Strathcona Road to the Fort Augustus Road - Rte 21; thence westwardly along the Fort Augustus Road to the Old Cardigan Road; thence southwardly along the Old Cardigan Road to the Mount Stewart Road - Rte 22; thence westwardly along the Mount Stewart Road to Joey's Road; thence southwestwardly along Joey's Road to the Dromore Road - Rte 214; thence southwardly along the Dromore Road to the McGuirk Road; thence westwardly along the McGuirk Road to the Cape Breton Road - Rte 257; thence southwardly along the Cape Breton Road to the Whites Road - Rte 257; thence westwardly along the Whites Road to the Tarantum Road - Rte 215; thence northwardly along the Tarantum Road to the Tally Road; thence northeastwardly along the Tally Road and the Fort Augustus Road - Rte 21 to the Hickey's Wharf Road; thence northwardly along the Hickey's Wharf Road to the Hillsborough River; thence southwestwardly crossing the river and continuing southwestwardly to the division line between Township Lots 34 and 35; thence northwardly along the line to the Gulf of St. Lawrence or to the point of commencement including Rams Island in the Hillsborough River.

# DISTRICT 26 - CANAVOY

Estimated Number of Electors 3,580
District Variance -0.53%



Proposed Electoral District No. 27 East Point

The proposed electoral district of East Point is bounded as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of the Cow River Road (Monticello) and the Gulf of St. Lawrence; thence eastwardly along the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Northumberland Strait; thence southwestwardly along the Northumberland Strait, the Colville Bay, the Rollo Bay, the Eglington Bay to the Howe Bay; thence westwardly along the Howe Bay to the Little River and continuing westwardly along the Little River to Rte 310; thence southwestwardly along Rte 310 to the Grove Pine Road; thence northwestwardly along the Grove Pine Road to the Little River Road - Rte 314; thence westwardly along the Little River Road to the Albion Road - Rte 337; thence northwardly along the Albion Road to the School Road; thence northeastwardly along the School Road to Rte 2; thence crossing Rte 2 and continuing northeastwardly along the Curtis Road to the Selkirk Road - Rte 309; thence northwardly along the Selkirk Road to the Northside Road - Rte 16; thence eastwardly along the Northside Road to the Cow River Road; thence northwardly along the Cow River Road to the Gulf of St. Lawrence or to the point of commencement.

Proposed Provincial Electoral Districts
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June 30, 2004

# DISTRICT 27 - EAST POINT

Estimated Number of Electors: 3,456
District Variance: -3.97%

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**APPENDIX A**

# ELECTORAL BOUNDARIES COMMISSION OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

## Notice of Hearings

The Electoral Boundaries Commission of Prince Edward Island will hold public hearings to accept submissions on the matter of the proposed revisions to the area, boundaries and names of the province's 27 electoral districts. The hearings will be held at the following times, dates and places:

**7:30 p.m. - Tuesday, September 7, 2004 at the North Rustico Canadian Legion Br. 13, North Rustico**
**7:30 P.M. - Wednesday, September 8, 2004 at the Cardigan Fire Hall, Cardigan**
**7:30 P.M. - Thursday, September 9, 2004 at the O'Leary Lions Club Hall, O'Leary**
**7:30 P.M. - Monday, September 13, 2004 at the Hôtel Village sur l'océan, Mount Carmel**

The Commission has prepared a map showing the proposed revised division of the province into 27 electoral districts. This map, together with an interim report indicating the name and the number of electors in each district, is available from the Commission Office at the following address:

Electoral Boundaries Commission of Prince Edward Island
P.O. Box 774, Charlottetown, P. E. I., C1A 7L3
Telephone: 902 894-0354 or 1-888-234-8683, Fax: 902 368-6500
E-mail: commission@electoralboundaries.pe.ca

A copy may also be obtained from the Commission's website:
http://www.electoralboundaries.pe.ca or www.electoralboundaries.pe.ca

The Commission has made some rules governing the presentation of submissions at the hearings.

1. No submission will be heard by the Commission at the hearings unless notice has been received in writing or electronically (by completing the required form on-line at www.electoralboundaries.pe.ca ) stating the name and address of the person by whom the submission is sought to be made and indicating concisely the nature of the submission, the location at which he or she would like to make a submission and any special needs they have. Such notices must be received prior to August 23, 2004 by the Commission at the above address.

2. If, when the notice in writing of an intention to make a submission is received by the Commission, the person signing the notice has not stated the place at which he or she wishes to make a submission, the Commission shall, in writing ask the person at which location he or she wishes to be heard.

3. If the Commission does not receive notice of intention to make a submission at one or more of the locations above the commission reserves the right to cancel the hearing at that location.

4. Translation services will be provided at the Mount Carmel location.

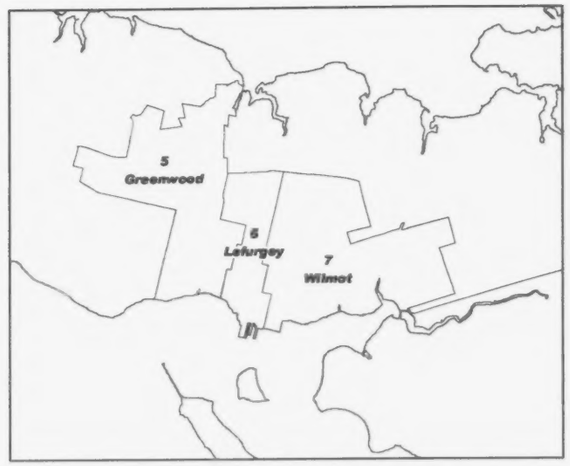
5. Submissions in writing will be received by the Commission at the above address anytime before August 23, 2004. It is not necessary to appear at a public hearing to make a submission in writing.

6. The Commission reserves the right to waive any requirement of these rules which it deems necessary in the public interest.

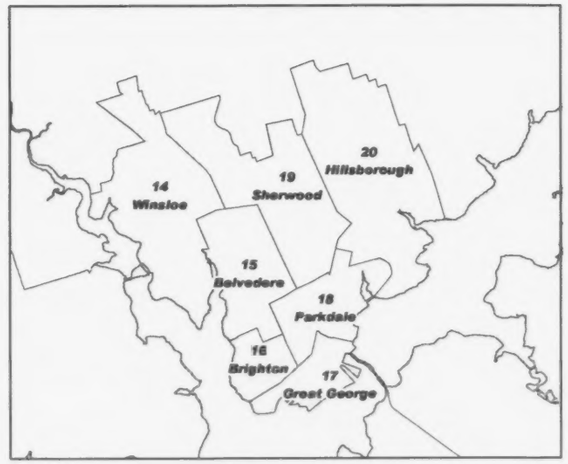
7. Any interested person requiring further particulars concerning the mandate of the Commission, or the rules regarding the making of submissions may visit the Commission's website at www.electoralboundaries.pe.ca

Dated at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island this 30th day of June, 2004

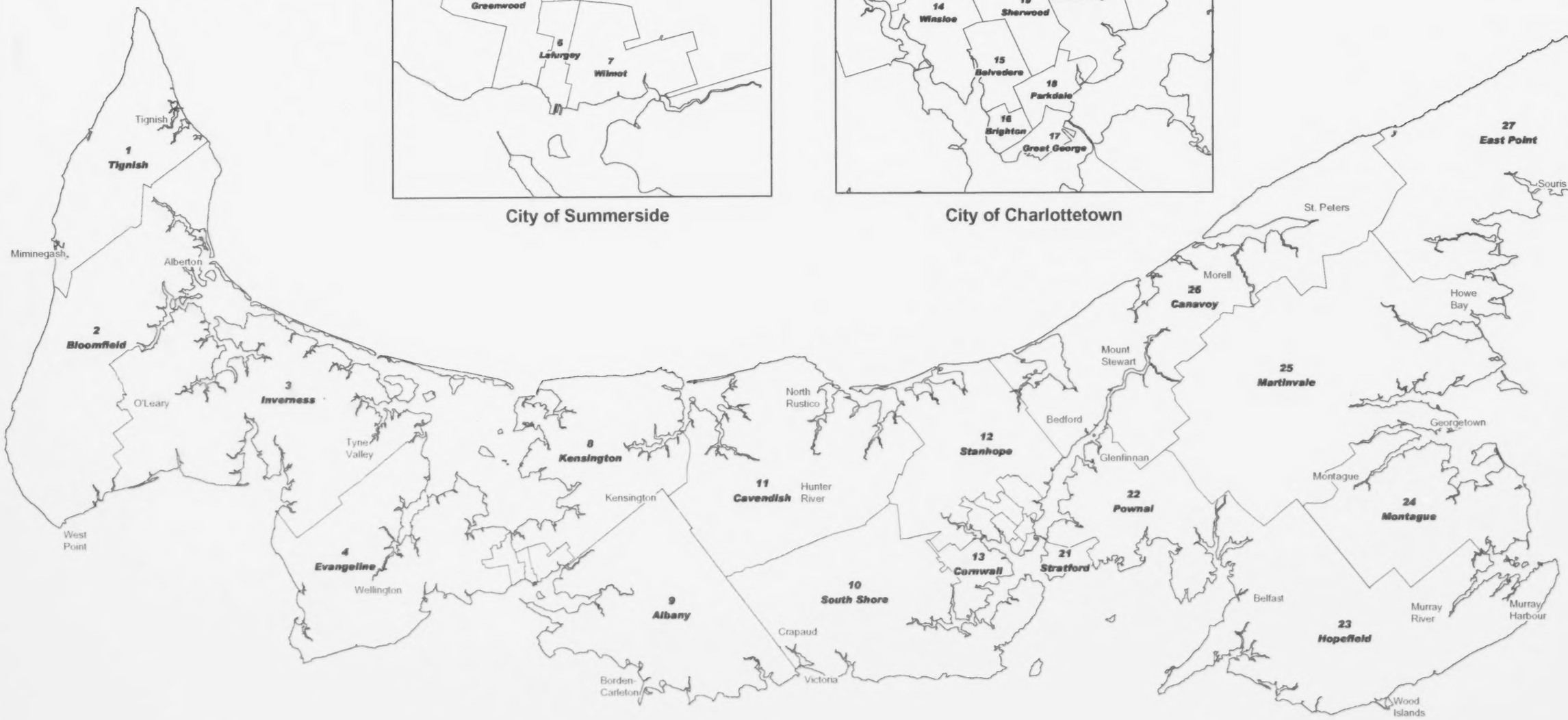
Electoral Boundaries Commission of Prince Edward Island
Justice John McQuaid, Chair, Roberta Hubley, Commissioner and John Mitchell Q.C., Commissioner




City of Summerside




City of Charlottetown




**Proposed Provincial Electoral Districts**
**Interim Report of the PEI Electoral Boundaries Commission**
**June 30, 2004**

**Schedule II**

## ELECTORAL DISTRICTS VARIANCE (+25%) TO (-25%)

**APPENDIX B**

## GENERAL ELECTION ENUMERATION DATA

| Number | Electoral Districts | 1994 Electors | +/- % Variance | 1996 Electors | +/- % Variance | 2000 Electors | +/- % Variance | 2003 Electors | +/- % Variance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. 1 | Souris-Elmira | 2864 | -16.09 | 2713 | -22.09 | 2754 | -20.98 | 2682 | -25.48 |
| No. 2 | Morell-Fortune Bay | 2774 | -18.72 | 2846 | -18.27 | 2891 | -17.04 | 2902 | -19.37 |
| No. 3 | Georgetown-Baldwin's Road | 2818 | -17.43 | 2941 | -15.54 | 3018 | -13.40 | 2970 | -17.48 |
| No. 4 | Montague-Kilmuir | 2789 | -18.28 | 2597 | -25.42 | 2608 | -25.16 | 2603 | -27.67 |
| No. 5 | Murray River-Gaspereau | 2755 | -19.28 | 2713 | -22.09 | 2661 | -23.64 | 2698 | -25.03 |
| No. 6 | Belfast-Pownal Bay | 2900 | -15.03 | 2981 | -14.39 | 2995 | -14.06 | 3045 | -15.39 |
| No. 7 | Glen Stewart-Bellevue Cove | 3497 | 2.46 | 3848 | 10.51 | 4040 | 15.93 | 4658 | 29.42 |
| No. 8 | Tracadie-Fort Augustus | 3069 | -10.08 | 3256 | -6.49 | 3289 | -5.62 | 3472 | -3.53 |
| No. 9 | Stanhope-East Royalty | 3638 | 6.59 | 3712 | 6.61 | 3799 | 9.01 | 3998 | 11.09 |
| No. 10 | Sherwood-Hillsborough | 3587 | 5.10 | 3707 | 6.46 | 3482 | -0.09 | 3935 | 9.34 |
| No. 11 | Parkdale-Belvedere | 3682 | 7.88 | 3349 | -3.82 | 3102 | -10.99 | 3106 | -13.70 |
| No. 12 | Charlottetown-Kings Square | 3689 | 8.09 | 3520 | 1.09 | 3386 | -2.84 | 3531 | -1.89 |
| No. 13 | Charlottetown-Rochford Square | 3857 | 13.01 | 3476 | -0.17 | 3568 | 2.38 | 3649 | 1.39 |
| No. 14 | Charlottetown-Spring Park | 3962 | 16.09 | 3984 | 14.42 | 3797 | 8.95 | 3981 | 10.61 |
| No. 15 | Winsloe-West Royalty | 3900 | 14.27 | 4249 | 22.03 | 4395 | 26.11 | 4976 | 38.26 |
| No. 16 | North River-Rice Point | 4095 | 19.98 | 4432 | 27.28 | 4602 | 32.05 | 4888 | 35.82 |
| No. 17 | Crapaud-Hazel Grove | 4032 | 18.14 | 4093 | 17.55 | 4025 | 15.49 | 4171 | 15.89 |
| No. 18 | Park Corner-Oyster Bed | 3974 | 16.44 | 4359 | 25.19 | 4438 | 27.35 | 4316 | 19.92 |
| No. 19 | Borden-Kinkora | 3656 | 7.12 | 3836 | 10.17 | 3784 | 8.58 | 3657 | 1.61 |
| No. 20 | Kensington-Malpeque | 4079 | 19.51 | 4277 | 22.83 | 4454 | 27.80 | 4520 | 25.59 |
| No. 21 | Wilmot-Summerside | 4133 | 21.10 | 4356 | 25.10 | 4308 | 23.62 | 4763 | 32.34 |
| No. 22 | St. Eleanors-Summerside | 4076 | 19.43 | 4153 | 19.27 | 4107 | 17.85 | 4179 | 16.12 |
| No. 23 | Cascumpec-Grand River | 3008 | -11.87 | 3069 | -11.86 | 3072 | -11.85 | 3033 | -15.73 |
| No. 24 | Evangeline-Miscouche | 2733 | -19.92 | 2902 | -16.66 | 2848 | -18.28 | 2980 | -17.20 |
| No. 25 | West Point-Bloomfield | 2810 | -17.67 | 2704 | -22.34 | 2629 | -24.56 | 2584 | -28.20 |
| No. 26 | Alberton-Miminegash | 2970 | -12.98 | 3082 | -11.49 | 3153 | -9.53 | 3043 | -15.45 |
| No. 27 | Tignish-Deblois | 2804 | -17.84 | 2860 | -17.86 | 2882 | -17.30 | 2840 | -21.09 |
| | **TOTAL ENUMERATED** | **92151** | | **94015** | | **94087** | | **97180** | |
| | **Mean Average per District** | **3413** | | **3482** | | **3485** | | **3599** | |

## Growth Pattern in Number of Electors
## 1994 - 2003

**APPENDIX C**

| Number | Electoral District | Increase/Decrease in Electors | Percentage Increase/Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 1 | Souris-Elmira | - 182 | -6.3% |
| No. 2 | Morell-Fortune Bay | + 128 | +4.6% |
| No. 3 | Georgetown-Baldwin's Road | +152 | +5.3% |
| No. 4 | Montague-Kilmuir | -186 | -6.6% |
| No. 5 | Murray River-Gaspereaux | -57 | -2.07% |
| No. 6 | Belfast-Pownal Bay | +145 | +5.00% |
| No. 7 | Glen Stewart-Bellevue Cove | +1,161 | +33.2% |
| No. 8 | Tracadie-Fort Augustus | +403 | +13.13% |
| No. 9 | Stanhope-East Royalty | +360 | +9.9% |
| No. 10 | Sherwood-Hillsborough | +348 | +9.7% |
| No. 11 | Parkdale-Belvedere | -576 | -15.6% |
| No. 12 | Charlottetown-Kings Square | -158 | -4.28% |
| No. 13 | Charlottetown-Rochford Square | +19 | +0.49% |
| No. 14 | Charlottetown-Spring Park | +19 | +0.47% |
| No. 15 | Winsloe-West Royalty | +1,076 | +27.5% |
| No. 16 | North River-Rice Point | +793 | +19.3% |
| No. 17 | Crapaud-Hazel Grove | +139 | +3.4% |
| No. 18 | Park Corner-Oyster Bed | +342 | +8.6% |
| No. 19 | Borden-Kinkora | 0 | 0% |
| No. 20 | Kensington-Malpeque | +441 | +10.8% |
| No. 21 | Wilmot-Summerside | +630 | +15.2% |
| No. 22 | St. Eleanors-Summerside | +103 | +2.5% |
| No. 23 | Cascumpec-Grand River | +25 | +0.83% |
| No. 24 | Evangeline-Miscouche | +247 | +9.03% |
| No. 25 | West Point-Bloomfield | -226 | -8.04% |
| No. 26 | Alberton-Miminegash | +73 | +2.45% |
| No. 27 | Tignish-Deblois | +36 | +1.2% |

## SOURCES


1. "Drawing Boundaries - Legislatures, Courts and Electoral Values" ed. Courtney, MacKinnon and Smith, Fifth House Publishers (1992).

2. "Commissioned Ridings - Designing Canada's Electoral Districts," John C. Courtney McGill-Queen's University Press 2001

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4. ***Reference re Electoral Boundaries Commission Act*** (1991), 81 D.L.R. 4th 16.

5. ***Dixon v. British Columbia (Attorney General)*** (1989), 59 D.L.R. 4th 247.

6. ***MacKinnon v. Prince Edward Island*** (1993), 104 Nfld. & P.E.I.R. 232.

7. ***The City of Charlottetown v. The Government of Prince Edward Island*** (1998), 168 D.L.R. (4th) 79

8. ***Figueroa v. Canada (Attorney General)***, [2003] SCC 37, [2003] 1 S.C.R. 912.

9. MacKinnon, The Government of Prince Edward Island University of Toronto Press, 1951.

10. *Report on Electoral Reform* December 18, 2003.

11. Alan Stewart, *Community of Interest In Redistricting* - A research paper for the Royal Commission on Electoral Reform and Party Financing, December 1990.

12. "A First Look at the 2001 Census of Population," Prince Edward Island, Department of Provincial Treasury, Statistics Branch.
http://www.gov.pe.ca/photos/original/pt_2001census.pdf